Wilmington Journal.

DAVID FULTON, Editor. | GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY. | TERMS: $2 50 in advance.

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WILMINGTON, N. C.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Will practice in the Courts of
NEW-HANOVER,
BRUNSWICK,
SAMPSON,
DUPLIN, and
ONSLOW.
June 19, 1846 40-tf

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MRS. PRICE would inform the ladies of Wilmington and its vicinity, that she will execute work in the above line, on reasonable terms. Residence over the JOURNAL OFFICE,
November 7, 1845

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september 21, 1844. 1-tf.

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GENERAL AGENT
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Office, second door North of Market street, on the wharf, up stairs.
Ap17, 1846 31

LAND DEEDS, a new supply, just printed and for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

MITCHELL'S
POCKET MAP
OF
Texas, Oregon, and California.
A FEW copies of the above work, of the very latest edition, may be obtained at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

For Rent.
A FINE ROOMY STORE, in Mr. Parsley's building, one door north of the Custom House. For terms apply to
July 24 E J LUTTERLOH.

THE CLASSICAL SCHOOL
OF the Rev. M. C. CONOLEY, of Sampson County, opened at Clinton on the first Monday in September, 1846. All the usual English Branches are taught in this school

Young gentlemen desirious of preparing themselves for admission into either the *Freshman* or *Sophomore* Class at Chapel Hill, will here find every facility for effectually prosecuting their several studies.

The location is pleasant and even inviting and *Bilious Fever* is unknown to the prosperous and beautiful village of Clinton. If laudable efforts to please, devoted piety and fidelity in the discharge of every duty, deserve reward, Mr. Conoley's *will be great.* Of him it may, with truth be said—he is a *gentleman* and a thorough *practical Scholar;* mild in his mode of discipline—yet fearless of consequences when *duty* prompts him to act.

Those interested in the *moral* and *intellectual* advancement of their children may rely upon *this creed*—that our country affords no greater facilities in primary education, than may be commanded in the classical school of the Rev. M. C. Conoley.

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The scholastic year is divided into two sessions of 5 months each. No deduction made except for protracted sickness or removal.

In view of the many benefits connected with *such a school,* and our confidence in Mr. Conoley, we take pleasure in respectfully recommending his school to the public generally, and especially to the patrons of virtuous education.

T. J. MORISEY.
E. F. SHAW.
N. McGILL.
L. . HUBBARD.
R. McKAY.
J. M MOSELEY.
R. C. HOLMES.
W. T. KIRBY
A. E. McKAY, &c.
Sept. 11, 1846. 52-4t.

A CARD.
MR. G. F. *B.* LEIGHTON will be in Wilmington about the 10th October, and proposes taking a Class in *Vocal Music;* he will also give lessons on the *Piano Forte* and *Violin,* and will attend to *tuning Piano's.* He refers with pleasure to Gentlemen and Ladies whom he taught last winter, as to his qualifications.
Sept 12, 1846 1-3t.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

[PUBLIC.]

ACTS OF THE TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS, OF THE UNITED STATES,

PASSED AT THE FIRST SESSION, WHICH WAS BEGUN AND HELD AT THE CITY OF WASHINGTON, IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, ON MONDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNERED AND FORTY-FIVE.

JAMES K. POLK, *President.* GEORGE M. DALLAS, *Vice President.* JOHN W. DAVIS, *Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

CHAP. 1.—AN ACT

To extend the Laws of the United States over the State of Texas, and for other purposes.

[Sec. 1.] *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. S. of America in Congress assembled,* That all the laws of the United States are hereby declared to extend to and over, and to have full force and effect within, the State of Texas, admitted at the present session of Congress into the confederacy and Union of the United States.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the said State of Texas shall constitute one judicial district, to be called the district of Texas, for which one judge shall be appointed, who shall reside therein, and who shall receive a salary of two thousand dollars per annum, and who shall hold the first term of said court at Galveston, on the first Monday of February next, and at such other times and places in said district as may be provided by law, or as said judge may order; and that said court shall have and exercise the same powers and jurisdiction as have been conferred by law on the district courts of the United States; and, also, shall have and exercise the powers and jurisdiction of a circuit court of the United States; and appeals and writs of error shall lie from the decisions of said district and circuit courts for the district of Texas to the Supreme Court of the United States, in the same cases as from a circuit court of the United States to said Supreme Court, and under the same regulations.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be appointed in and for said district a person learned in the law, to act as attorney of the United States for said district, and also a person to act as marshal of the United States for said district, each of whom shall receive an annual salary of two hundred dollars, and also such compensation and fees for official services as have been or may be provided by law for United States district attorneys and marshals; and the judge of said court shall appoint a clerk therefor, who shall receive like compensation and fees as have been or may be allowed by law to clerks of the district and circuit courts of the United States.

JOHN W. DAVIS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
G. M. DALLAS,
Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate,
JAMES K. POLK
Approved, December 29, 1845.

CHAP. 2.—AN ACT.

To establish a collection district in the State of Texas, and for other purposes.

[Sec. 1.] *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the State of Texas shall be one collection district and the city of Galveston the only port of entry, to which shall be annexed Sabine, Velasco, Matagorda, Cavallo, La Vaca, and Corpus Christi, as ports of delivery only.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That a collector for the district of Texas aforesaid shall be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, who shall hold his office upon the terms and for the time prescribed by law for the like offices in other districts. The said collector shall reside at the city of Galveston, and he shall be entitled to a salary not exceeding two thousand dollars, including in that sum the fees allowed by law; and the amount he shall collect in any one year for fees exceeding the said sum of two thousand dollars, shall be accounted for and paid into the treasury of the United States.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That a surveyor for each of the aforesaid ports of delivery, to wit: Sabine, Velasco, Matagorda, Cavallo, La Vaca, and Corpus Christi, shall, be appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate of the United States, who shall hold their offices respectively upon the terms and for the time prescribed by law for the like offices in other districts. The said surveyors shall be entitled each to a salary not exceeding one thousand dollars, including in that sum the fees allowed by law; and the amount collected by any of said surveyors in any one year for fees exceeding the said sum of one thousand dollars, shall be accounted for and paid into the treasury of the United States.

Approved, December 31, 1845.

CHAP. 3.—AN ACT

To repeal the act which abolished the office of one of the Inspectors General of the army, and to revive and establish said office.

[Sec. 1.] *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That so much of the fourth section of an act, approved the twenty-third day of August, one thousand eight hundred and forty two, entitled "An act respecting the organization of the army, and for other purposes," as directs that the office of one inspector general of the army shall be abolished, and the inspector discharged, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed; and all acts and parts of acts so repealed shall be, and the same hereby are, revived and continued in force.

Approved, January 12, 1846.

CHAP, 4.—AN ACT

To continue the office of the Commissioner of Pension.

[Sec. 1.] *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United State of America in Congress assembled,* That the authority given to continue the office of Commissioner of Pensions by the act of the twentieth of January, eighteen hundred and forty-three, entitled "An act to continue the office of Commissioner of Pensions," be extended to the fourth of March, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, and no longer.

Approved, January 14, 1846.

CHAP. 6.—AN ACT

Establishing certain post routes.

[Sec. 1.] *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That there be and is hereby established a post route from New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, along the Gulf coast to Galveston, thence to Velasco, to Matagorda, to Pass Aransas, and to Corpus Christi, in Texas, by land or water, as the Postmaster General may deem expedient; that a post route be also established from Galveston, via the city of Houston, San Felipe de Austin, Lagrange, and Bastrop, to Austin. Also, the following routes: From Fulton, in the State of Arkansas, via Boston, Clarksville, Bonham, and Falls of the Brazos, to Austin; from Natchitoches, via Sabine Town, Nacogdoches, Crockett's, and Washington, to Lagrange; from Sheveport, in the State of Louisiana, via Pulaski, to Nacogdoches; from Velasco, via Brasoria, Texana, Victoria, and Goliad, to San Antonio de Bexar; from the city of Houston to Robbin's Ferry; from Austin to San Antonio de Bexar; and that it shall be the duty of the Postmaster General to contract for conveying a mail on said routes as soon as can conveniently be done after the passage of this act.

Approved, February 6, 1846.

CHAP. 7.—AN ACT

Relative to Collectors and other officers of the Customs.

[Sec. 1.] *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That collectors and all other officers of the customs, serving for a less period than a year, shall not be paid for the entire year, but shall be allowed in no case a greater than a *pro rata* of the maximum compensation of the said officers respectively for the time only which they actually serve as such collectors or officers, whether the same be under one or more appointments, or before or after confirmation. And no collector or other officer shall, in any case, receive for his services, either as fees, salary, fines, penalties, forfeitures, or otherwise, for the time he may be in service, beyond the maximum *pro rata* rate provided by law.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That all accounts for salary, compensation, and emoluments shall be rendered quarterly at the end of each quarter of the fiscal year.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That no portion of the additional duties provided by the seventeenth section of the act of August thirtieth, eighteen hundred and forty two, entitled "An act to provide revenue from imports, and to change and modify existing laws imposing duties on imports, and for other purposes," shall be deemed a fine, penalty, or forfeiture, for the purpose of being distributed to any officer of the customs; but the whole amount thereof, when received, shall be paid directly into the treasury.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Approved, February 11, 1846.

CHAP. 8.—AN ACT

To enlarge the powers of the several Orphan's Courts held in and for the District of Columbia.

[Sec 1.] *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the several Orphan's Courts held in and for the District of Columbia be, and they are hereby, authorized and empowered to appoint a guardian or guardians to any and every infant orphan who may now or hereafter be entitled or have right or claim to any property, real, personal, or mixed, within, or whose person and residence may be within, the jurisdiction of said court, except when said orphan may have a testamentary guardian; and shall require of said guardians so appointed, and of testamentary guardians, unless directed otherwise by the will appointing them, bond, with good and sufficient surity, as now required by law.—And when any infant, whose father may be living, shall, by gift or otherwise, be entitled to any property separate from the father, it shall and may be lawful for said courts to compel the father, as natural guardian, to give bond and security to account for said property, and to compel him to account, as guardians in other cases; and if he shall fail or refuse to give such bond, or, at his request, said courts shall have power to appoint a special guardian to take charge of said property, who shall give bond and security as in other cases, but with condition to suit the case.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That in all cases where any of said courts have heretofore appointed, or may hereafter appoint, a guardian or guardians, or taken bond, or may hereafter take bond, from any guardian or guardians, and shall at any time have good cause to believe that the interest of the ward or wards may require it, said court shall have power and authority to compel said guardian or guardians to give additional other or further security, in such time as said court may direct; and upon his failure to comply with the order of court directing such security, said court shall have power and authority, and it shall be their duty to dismiss said guardian from office, and appoint another in his stead, and order the estate of the ward to be forthwith delivered to the newly appointed guardian, and shall have power, by fine and imprisonment, or any legal process, to compel and enforce a compliance with such order, or may, where it can be so done, order their marshal to take possession of and deliver the property: *Provided, however,* That no order shall be made directing a guardian to give new security until he shall have been duly summoned to show cause against, or have had ten day's notice in writing of the intended application.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That in all cases where any of said courts have heretofore appointed or may hereafter appoint an administrator or administrators, or have taken or may take bond from any executor or executors to any last will and testament, and shall at any time become satisfied that the security is insufficient by reason of the removal or insolvency of the sureties in the bond, or any of them, or by reason of the penalty of the bond being too small, or from any other cause whatever, it shall and may be lawful for the said court to order and require the said administrator or administrators, executor or executors, to give additional other, or further security, and to remove such administrator or administrators, executor or executors, if they shall fail or refuse to comply with such order, and appoint an administrator or administrators in his or their stead, and shall further have power to order and require any assets or estate of the decedent, which may remain unadministered, to be delivered to said newly appointed administrator or administrators *de bonis non,* and to enforce a compliance with such order by fine and attachment, or any other legal process: *Provided, however,* That said administrator or administrators, executor or executors, shall first be summoned to show cause against such orders, or have ten days' notice, in writing, of the intended application.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the powers herein granted to said courts, by the foregoing sections of this act, may be exercised by said courts *ex officio,* or on the application of any one interested.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That this act shall be in force from and after its passage.

Approved, February 20, 1546.

CHAP. 10.—AN ACT

To repeal the act requiring one of the Judges of the Circuit Court for the District of Columbia hereafter to reside in Alexandria.

[Sec. 1.] *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. S. of America in Congress assembled,* That the act entitled "an act requiring one of the Judges of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia hereafter to reside in Alexandria," approved the fourth day of April, eighteen hundred and forty-four, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Approved, March 24, 1846.

CHAP. 11.—AN ACT

To authorize the Secretary of the Navy to contract for the purchase of American water-rotted hemp for the use of the navy.

[Sec. 1.] *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the Secretary of the Navy be and he is hereby authorized to enter into contract for a period not exceeding three years for the purchase of American water-rotted hemp for the use of the navy.

Approved, March 30, 1846.

CHAP. 13.—AN ACT

Making appropriations for the payment of revolutionary and other pensions of the United States for the year ending the thirtieth June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and for other purposes.

[Sec. 1.] *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the payment of pensions for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

For revolutionary pensions under the act of eighteenth March, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, one hundred and sixty-six thousand dollars.

For invalid pensions under various acts, two hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

For pensions to widows and orphans under the act of fourth July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, three hundred and twenty eight thousand five hundred dollars.

For pensions to widows under the act of seventh July, one thousand eight hnndred and thirty eight, and the acts supplementary thereto, three hundred thousand dollars.

For Pensions to widows under the act of third of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty three, eighty thousand dollars.

For pensions to widows under the act of seeventeenth June, one thousand eight hundred and forty four, six hundred thousand dollars.

For half pay pensions to widows and orphans, payable through the Third Auditor's Office, four thousand five hundred dollars.

For arrearages prior to July second, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, payable through the Third Auditor's Office, one thousand two hundred dollars

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That no widow entitled to a pension under existing laws, and claiming a pension whose husband was drawing a pension at the time of his decease, shall be required in any such case to furnish any further evidence that said husband was entitled to a pension; nor shall any evidence, in any case, be required to entitle the widow to a pension, when the evidence is in the archives of the Government, other than such proof as would be sufficient to establish the marriage between the applicant and the deceased pensioner in civil personal actions in a court of justice: *Provided,* That upon a revision of the testimony in the case of the deceased husband the Commissioner be satisfied that the pension was properly granted.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the fourth section of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth day of June, A. D. eighteen hundred and forty six, and for other purposes," shall not be so construed as to apply to applications for pensions.

Approved, May 7, 1846.

CHAP. 14.—AN ACT

To supply deficiencies in the appropriations for certain objects made for the service of the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and forty six.

[Sec. 1.] *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for various objects made for the service of the fiscal year ending on the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and forty six, namely:

For the contingent expenses of the Senate, being for printing and lithographing, ordered during the twenty-eighth Congress, seventy-seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For the contingent expenses of the Senate, being for printing and lithographing, ordered by the Senate, during the first session of the twenty-ninth Congress, fifty-one thousand dollars.

For the contingent expenses of the House of Representatives, seventy thousand dollars.

To enable the clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States to comply with former orders of the House directing him to supply the members with certain books, to wit:

For two hundred & twenty-six copies of the fourteenth volume of the Congressional Globe and Appendix, six hundred and seventy-eight dollars: *Provided,* That this appropriation, or any legislation heretofore had in relation to said work, shall not be deemed to authorize any further subscription to said work, or the purchasing any further volumes thereof.

For seventy-six copies of the fourteenth volume of the Register of Debates, seven hundred and sixty dollars.

For one hundred and fifty-eight copies of "Contested Elections," seven hundred and ninety dollars.

For two hundred and nineteen copies of the fourth and fifth volumes of the Documentary History, seven thousand and forty three dollars and ninety-one cents: *Provided,* That this appropriation, or any legislation heretofore had in relation to said work shall not be deemed to authorize any further subscription to said work, or the purchasing any further volumes thereof beyond the number authorized and required by existing contracts with the publishers.

For contingent expenses in the office of the First Auditor, three hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses in the office of Fourth Auditor, five hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, for publishing notices as required by acts of the twelfth of October, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, and the seventeenth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-four, one thousand dollars.

For compensation to the superintendent of the Post Office building for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-five, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For additional salaries of the District Judges of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, from the third of March, eighteen hundred and forty-five, two thousand three hundred and ninety-four dollars and ninety-seven cents.

For defraying the expenses of the Supreme, Circuit, and District Courts of the United States, including the District of Columbia; also for jurors and witnesses, in aid of funds arising from fines, penalties, and forfeitures; and likewise for defraying the expenses of suits in which the United States are concerned, and for prosecutions for offences committed against the United States, and for the safe-keeping of prisoners, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For reimbursement of the Philadelphia board of Underwriters, for expenses paid and to be paid by them in maintaining the light on the Deleware breakwater from the first of July, eighteen hundred and forty four, to the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and forty six, one thousand six hundred dollars.

For expenses incurred, and to be incurred for the support, clothing, and medical treatment of the insane paupers of the District of Columbia, one thousand three hundred and twenty-five dollars and seventy-nine cents.

For outfits of charges des affaires to Texas, Austria, Peru, and Venezuela, five hundred dollars; and that the proper accounting officers of the Treasury are hereby authorized and directed to allow to William H. Stiles, Charge d'Affaires to Austria, his salary from the tenth day of May to the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and forty-five, and to pay the same out of any unexpended balance of the appropriations for salaries of the Charges des Affaires of the United States.

For outfits of the late Charges des Affaires to Peru and Venezuela, and Charges des Affaires to Naples, Holland, New Grenada, Sweden, Portugal, Denmark, Belgium, Sardinia, Chili, and Buenos Ayres, fifty-four thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of all the missions abroad, thirty thousand dollars.

For payment of invalid pensions under various laws, seventy-four thousand dollars.

For payment of pensions under act of July four, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, one hundred and two thousand dollars.

For payment of widow's pensions under act of July seven, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, and the acts supplementary thereto, one hundred and three thousand eight hundred dollars.

For repairing the State Artillery of the State of Louisiana, injured in the service of the U. States in Texas, during the summer and fall of eighteen hundred and forty-five, one thousand five hundred and sixty-six dollars.

For payment of four companies of Texas volunteers and two companies of Louisiana volunteers, including the supplies required by the quartermaster's department, sixty-nine thousand two hundred and six dollars and sixty-eight cents.

For transportation of officer's baggage, thirty thousand dollars.

For the transportation of troops and supplies of the army including baggage of troops when moving either by land or water; freight and ferriages; the purchase or hire of horses, mules oxen, carts, wagons, and boats, for the transportation of supplies and for garrison purposes; drayage and cartage at the several posts; hire of teamsters; transportation of funds of the pay department; expense of sailing public transports between the posts on the Gulf of Mexico, and procuring water at such posts as from their situation require it; of clothing from the depot at Philadelphia to the stations of the troops; of subsistence from the places of purchase and from the places of delivery, under contracts, to such places as the necessities of the service may require it to be sent; of ordnance, ordnance stores, and small arms from the foundries and armories to the arsenals, fortifications, and frontier posts, six hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

For the regular supplies of the quartermaster's department, consisting of fuel, forage in kind for the authorized number of officers' horses, and for the horses, mules, and oxen belonging to the quartermaster's department at the several military posts and stations, and for the horses of the two regiments of dragoons and of the four companies of light artillery; of straw for soldiers' bedding; and of stationery, including company and other blank books for the army, certificates for discharged soldiers, blank forms for the pay and quartermaster's departments, and the printing of department orders, army regulations, and general regulations, one hundred thousand dollars.

For amount required for the support of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and forty six, eleven thousand nine hundred and forty-nine dollars and sixty-four cents.

For refunding certain duties collected under the act of the thirtieth of August, eighteen hundred and forty-two, entitled "An act to provide revenue from imports, and to change and modify existing laws imposing duties on imports, and for other purposes," contrary to the terms of the convention of eighteen hundred and fifteen between Great Britain and the United States, in fulfilment of the agreement lately entered into by the Government of the United States and Great Britain, one hundred thousand dollars.

For compensation and mileage of Senators and members of the House of Representatives and delegates, the same being rendered necessary by an increase in the number of Senators and members of the House of Representatives, twenty thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For salary of the commissioner to reside in China from the first of April to the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and forty-five, one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

Approved, May 8, 1846.

CHAP. 15.—AN ACT

To repeal a part of the act entitled "An act supplementary to the several laws for the sale of the public lands," approved April fifth, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and for other purposes.

[Sec. 1.] *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That, from and after the passage of this act the second proviso to the act entitled "An act supplementary to the several laws for the sale of the public lands," approved April fifth, one thousand eight hundred and thirty two, which is as follows, viz: "That no person shall be permitted to enter more than one half quarter section of land under this act in quarter quarter sections, in his own name, or in the name of any other person, and in no case unless he intends it for cultivation, or for the use of his improvement. And the person making application to make an entry under this act shall file his or her affidavit, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, that he or she makes the entry in his or her own name, for his or her own benefit, and not in trust for another," shall be and the same is hereby repealed; and all entries, selections or locations of lands now suspended in the General Land Office, because made contrary to the restrictions in this proviso, shall be and they are hereby confirmed, provided they are in all other respects fair and regular.

Approved, May 8, 1846.

CHAP. 16.—AN ACT

Providing for the prosecution of the existing war between the United States and the Republic of Mexico.

Whereas, by the act of the Republic of Mexico, a state of war exists between that Government and the United States:

[Sec. 1.] *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That, for the purpose of enabling the Government of the United States to prosecute said war to a speedy and successful termination, the President be and he is hereby authorized to employ the militia, naval, and military forces of the United States, and to call for and accept the services of any number of volunteers, not exceeding fifty thousand, who may offer their services either as cavalary, artillery, infantry, or riflemen, to serve twelve months after they shall have arrived at the place of rendezvous, or to the end of the war, unless sooner discharged, according to the time for which they shall have been mustered into service; and that the sum of ten millions of dollars, out of any moneys in the Treasury or to come into the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, be and the same is hereby appropriated, for the purpose of carrying the provisions of this act into effect.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the militia, when called into the service of the United States by virtue of this act, or any other act, may, if in the opinion of the President of the United States the public interest requires it, be compelled to serve for a term not exceeding six months after their arrival at the place of rendezvous, in any one year, unless sooner discharged.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the said volunteers shall furnish their own clothes, and if cavalry, their own horses and horse equipments; and when mustered into service shall be armed at the expense of the United States.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That said volunteers shall, when called into actual service, and while remaining therein, be subject to the rules and articles of war, and shall be in all respects, except as to clothing and pay, placed on the same footing with similar corps of the United States army; and in lieu of clothing every non-commissioned officer and private in any company, who may thus offer himself, shall be entitled, when called into actual service, to receive in money a sum equal to the cost of clothing of a non-commissioned officer or private (as the case may be) in the regular troops of the United States.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the said volunteers so offering their services shall be accepted by the President in companies, battalions, squadrons, and regiments, whose officers shall be appointed in the manner prescribed by law in the several States and Territories to which such companies, battalions, squadrons, and regiments shall respectively belong.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized to organize companies so tendering their services into battalions or squadrons, battalions and squadrons into regiments, regiments into brigades, and brigades into divisions, as soon as the number of volunteers shall render such organization, in his judgment, expedient; and the President shall, if necessary, apportion the staff, field, and general officers among the respective States and Territories from which the volunteers shall tender their services as he may deem proper.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That the volunteers who may be received into the service of the United States by virtue of the provisions of this act, and who shall be wounded or otherwise disabled in the service, shall be entitled to all the benefit which may be conferred on persons wounded in the service of the United States.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized forthwith to complete all the public armed vessels now authorized by law, and to purchase or charter, arm, equip, and man such merchant vessels and steamboats as, upon examination, may be found fit, or easily converted into armed vessels fit for the public service, and in such number as he may deem necessary for the protection of the seaboard, lake coast, and the general defence of the country.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That whenever the militia or volunteers are called and received into the service of the United States, under the provisions of this act, they shall have the organization of the army of the United States, and shall have the same pay and allowances: and all mounted privates, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and artificers, shall be allowed 40 cents per day for the use and risk of their horses, except of horses actually killed in action; and if any mounted volunteer, private, non-commissioned officer, musician, or artificer shall not keep himself provided with a serviceable horse, the said volunteer shall serve on foot.

Approved, May 13, 1846.

CHAP. 17.—AN ACT

To authorize an increase of the rank and file of the army of the United States.

[Sec. 1.] *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the President of the United States be and is hereby authorized, by voluntary enlistment, to increase the number of privates in each or any of the companies of the existing regiments of dragoons, artillery, and infantry to any number not exceeding one hundred, whenever, in his opinion, the exigencies of the public service may require the same, and to reduce the same to sixty-four when the exigencies requiring the present increase shall cease: *Provided,* That said enlistments shall be for the term of five years and no longer, unless sooner disbanded by the President.

Approved, May 13, 1846.

CHAP. 20.—AN ACT

Making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States for the year ending on the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

[Sec. 1.] *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That the following sums be, and they are hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any unappropriated money in the treasury, for the preservation, repairs, and construction of certain fortifications, for the year ending the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven:

For defensive works and barracks near Detroit, Michigan, thirty thousand dollars.

For defensive works and barracks near Buffalo, New York, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For repairing and rebuilding barracks and storehouses at Fort Niagara, New York, five thousand five hundred dollars.

For Fort Ontario, at Oswega, New York, eight thousand dollars.

For fortifications at the outlet of Lake Champlain, New York, forty-five thousand dollars.

For fort at the narrows of the Penobscot river, near Bucksport, Maine, thirty-five thousand dollars.

For repairs of Fort Preble, Portland harbor, Maine, ten thousand dollars.

For repairs at Fort Scammel, Portland harbor, Maine, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For repairs of Fort McClary, Portsmouth harbor, New Hampshire, including the purchase of land for extension of site, six thousand dollars.

For repairs of fortifications on Governor's island, Boston harbor, Massachusetts, thirty thousand dollars.

For Fort Warren, Boston harbor, Massachusetts, forty-five thousand dollars.

For Fort Adams, Newport harbor, Rhode Island, fifteen thousand dollars.

For rebuilding Fort Trumbull, New London harbor, Connecticut, twenty thousand dollars.

For Fort Schuyler, East river, New York, forty thousand dollars.

For repairs at Fort Wood, and sea-wall of Bedlow's island, New York, forty thousand dollars.

For repairs of Fort Hamilton, New York, thirty thousand dollars.

For repairs of Fort Madison, Annapolis harbor, Maryland, ten thousand dollars.

For repairs of Fort Washington, Potomac river, Maryland, twenty-sixth thousand dollars.

For Fort Monroe, Hampton roads, Virginia, seventy-five thousand dollars.

For preservation of the site of Fort Caswell, mouth of Cape Fear river, North Carolina, fifteen thousand dollars.

For preservation of the site of Fort Moultrie, Charleston harbor, South Carolina, fifteen thousand dollars.

For dike to Drunken Dick shoal, Charleston harbor, South Carolina, thirty-five thousand dollars.

For Fort Sumter, Charleston harbor, South Carolina, forty-five thousand dollars.

For Fort Pulaski, Savannah river, Georgia, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For repairs of Fort Jackson, Savannah river, Georgia, fifteen thousand dollars.

For Fort Pickens, Pensacola harbor, Florida, ten thousand dollars.

For Fort Barrancas, and the erection of barracks thereat, Pensacola harbor, Florida, fifty thousand dollars.

For repairs of Fort Morgan, Mobile Point, Alabama, forty thousaad dollars.

For repairs of Fort Pike, and preservation of Site, Louisiana, thirteen thousand dollars.

For repairs of Fort Wood, Louisiana, six thousand five hundred dollars.

For repairs of Battery Bienvenue, Lonisiana, five thousand dollars.

For repairs of Fort Jackson, Mississippi river, Louisiana, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For repairs of Fort St. Philip, Mississippi river, Louisiana, thirty thousand dollars.

For Fort Livingston, Grand Terre island, Barrataria bay, Louisiana, forty thousand dollars.

For fortifications on the Florida reef, two hundred thousand dollars.

For contingencies of fortifications, fifty thousand dollars.

For the armament of fortifications, three hundred thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the President of the United States may, in his discretion, direct the expenditure of any of the foregoing appropriations at any time after the passage of this act.

Approved, May 15, 1846.

CHAP. 21.—AN ACT

For the organization of a company of sappers, miners, and pontoniers.

[Sec. 1.] *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That there be added to the corps of engineers one company of sappers, miners, and pontoniers, to be called engineer soldiers; which company shall be composed of ten sergeants, or master workmen, ten corporals or overseers, two musicians, thirty-nine privates of the first class, or artificers, and thirty-nine privates of the second class, or laborers; in [all one hundred men.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the pay and rations of the sergeants, or master workmen of said company, shall be the same as those now allowed by law to the master workmen employed by the ordnance department, excepting that the engineer sergeants shall receive one ration only per day, instead of one ration and a half; of the corporals, or overseers, the same as those now allowed by law to the armorers, carriage-makers, and blacksmiths employed by the ordnance department, excepting that the engineer corporals shall receive one ration only per day, instead of one ration and a half; of the privates of the first class, or artificers, the same as those now allowed by law to the artificers employed by the ordnance department; of the privates of the second class, or laborers, the same as those now allowed by law to the laborers employed by the ordnance department; and of the musicians, the same as those allowed by law to the musicians of the line of the army; the said non-commissioned officers, privates; and musicians being respectively entitled to the same clothing and other allowances as are granted by law to non-commissioned officers, privates, and musicians of the artillery in the army of the United States.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the said engineer company shall be subject to the rules and articles of war; shall be recruited in the same manner, and with the same limitation, and shall be entitled to the same provisions, allowances, and benefits, in every respect, as are allowed to the other troops constituting the present military peace establishment.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the said engineer company shall be attached to and compose a part of the corps of engineers, and be officered by officers of that corps, as at present organized; they shall be instructed in and perform all the duties of sappers, miners, and pontoniers, and shall aid in giving practical instructions in these branches at the Military Academy; they shall, moreover, under the orders of the chief engineer, be liable to serve by detachments, in overseeing and aiding laborers upon fortifications or other works under the engineer department, and in supervising finished fortifications as fort-keepers, preventing injury and applying repairs.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That the chief engineer, with the approbation of the Secretary of War, be authorized to regulate and determine the number, quality, form, dimensions, &c. of the necessary vehicles, pontons, tools, implements, arms, and other supplies for the use and service of said company as

and privates shall be entitled to the same pay and emoluments as are allowed to dragoons, and that the farrier and blacksmith shall receive the same pay and allowances as are allowed to an artificer of artillery.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the said regiment of riflemen shall be subject to the rules and articles of war, and shall be recruited in the same manner as other troops in the service of the United States, and with the same conditions and limitations; and the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, blacksmiths, and farriers shall be entitled to the same provisions for wounds and disabilities, and the same provisions for widows and children, and the same allowances and benefits, in every respect, as are allowed to other troops composing the army of the U. States.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of said regiment, when employed in constructing fortifications, making surveys, cutting roads, or performing other labor, shall be allowed fifteen cents per day each, with a commutation in money for the extra spirit ration, as provided by the act of the second of March, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, entitled "An act to regulate the pay of the army when on fatigue duty.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of of seventy-five thousand five hundred dollars, for mounting and equipping said regiment, be, and the same hereby is appropriated, to be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That a sum not exceeding three thousand dollars, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, be, and the same hereby is appropriated, to defray the expenses of each military station or defence which the President may deem necessary on the line of communication with Oregon, and a sum not exceeding two thousand dollars for making compensation to the Indian tribes which may own or possess the ground on which the said station may be erected, and for each station.

Approved, May 19, 1846.

CHAP. 23.—AN ACT

To establish the value of certain foreign coins and moneys of account, and to amend existing laws.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That in all computations at the custom-house, the foreign coins and money of account herein specified shall be estimated as follows, to wit: The specie dollar of Sweden and Norway, at one hundred and six cents. The specie dollar of Denmark, at one hundred and five cents.—The thaler of Prussia and of the northern States of Germany, at sixty nine cents. The florin of the southern States of Germany, at forty cents. The florin of the Austrian Empire, and of the city of Augsburg, at forty-eight and one-half cents. The lira of the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom, and the lira of Tuscany, at sixteen cents. The franc of France, and of Belgium, and the lira of Sardinia, at eighteen cents six mills. The ducat of Naples, at eighty cents. The ounce of Sicily, at two dollars and forty cents. The pound of the British provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Canada, at four dollars. And all laws inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Approved, May 22, 1846.

CHAP. 24.—AN ACT

To amend an act approved February twenty fourth, eighteen hundred and forty three, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act for the relief of George Mayfield,'" approved July twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and forty-two.

[SEC. 1.] *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That a patent shall issue to George Mayfield for the west half and southeast quarter of section seventeen township twenty-six, range five west, and the southwest quarter of section eight, township twenty-six, range five west, in the district of lands subject to sale at Grenada, Mississippi, anything in the act of which this is amendatory to the contrary notwithstanding.

Approved, May 22, 1846.

CHAP. 25.—AN ACT

Establishing certain post-routes, and for other purposes.

[SEC. 1.] *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the following be established as post-routes:

IN TEXAS.

From New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, to Galveston, in Texas, by water.

From Galveston to Houston, by water.

From Galveston, by San Luis and Velasco, to Matagorda.

From Galveston to Corpus Christi, by water.

From Calveston, by Chambersia, John's, and Liberty, to Swartwout.

From Galveston, by Garner's, to Beaumont.

From Velasco, by Brazoria, Columbia, Orozimbo, Big Creek, Richmond, San Felipe, Centre Hill, and Cedar Creek, to Washington.

From Matagorda, by Caney, Preston, Peach Creek, Egypt, and Columbus, to Lagrange.

From Houston, by Hamblin's and Arnold's, to Washington.

From Houston, by Hodges Bend, Richmond, Donnon's Mills, Egypt, and Texana, to Victoria.

From Houston, by Croft's, to Montgomery.

From Washington, by Independence, Brenham, Sieper's, Shelby's, and Rutersville, to Lagrange.

From Washington, by Fanthorp's, Rusk, Montgomery, Lone Oak, Collard's, Huntsville, and Cincinnati, to Crockett.

From Washington, by Boonville, Wheelock, and Franklin, to Falls of Brasos.

From Fanthorp's, by Mitchell's, Leona Mills, Alabama, and Mustang Prairie, to Crockett.

From Huntsville, by McGee's, Rankin's, Swartwout, Hardin's Criswell, Hooker's Wilson's, Ratcliff's, Town Bluff, Jasper, and Williams, to Sabinetown.

From Crockett, by Masters', Mount Airy, Douglass, Nacogdoches, Melrose, and Flournoy's to San Augustine.

From Nacogdoches, by Wooden's, Henderson, and Walker's, to Marshall.

From San Augustine, by Shelbyville, Hilliard's, Mount Mourn, and Parry's, to Marshall.

From San Augustine, by Milam, Sabinetown, to Fort Jesup, Louisiana.

From Marshall by Jefferson, Hughes, Dangerfield, Wevers, and Dunham to Boston.

From Marshall, by Port Caddo, to Greenwood, Louisiana.

From Boston, by Mooresville, to Fulton, Arkansas, and from Pine Bluff's, in Jefferson county, to Warren, in Bradley county, in Arkansas.

From Boston, by DeKalb, Savannah, Clarksville, Blossom Prairie, Paris, and Honey Grove, to Bonham.

From Bonham, by McGarra's, Dallas, and Chamber's Creek, Falls of Brassos, to Austin.

From Independence, by Mound Prairie, Caldwell, and Dillard's, to Nashville.

From Legrange, by Miller's, Cunningham's, Mount Pleasant, Bastrop, Smithwick, and Columbus, to Austin.

From Austin to Gonzales.

From Gonzales, by Seguin and New Braunfels, to San Antonio.

From Clarksville, to Fort Towson.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby, authorized to continue in operation such portions of the present mail service in Texas, established under its former laws, upon any of the foregoing routes, as he may deem expedient—not, however, for a longer period than the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and fifty; and to make contracts for the appropriate mail service on any of the foregoing routes, either without advertisement, where the same can be effected at rates of compensation not exceeding the average prices for like service in the other States of this Union, or upon advertisements for a less period than twelve weeks, as he shall deem best for the public interests.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Postmaster General be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay mail contractors in Texas for service duly performed by them since the sixteenth day of February, eighteen hundred and forty six, and also officers employed in superintending the mail service: *Provided, however*, That such payment shall in no case exceed the compensation agreed upon with the late authorities of Texas: *Provided, also*, That the several Postmasters in Texas, appointed by the late Government of Texas, shall duly account to and pay over to the Postmaster General of the United States all ballances accruing at their offices, respectively, from and after said sixteenth of February, eighteen hundred and forty six; that is, all money collected, or to be collected, for postages at their offices, respectively, after deducting the commissions allowed by the law to postmasters in the United States. And it is hereby enacted and declared to be the duty of said persons and postmasters as aforesaid, in Texas, to account for and pay over to said Postmaster General of the United States all said balances, in the manner and to the extent required by the laws of the United States of the several postmasters of the United States; and the like remedies and means of collecting, and enforcing collection, by suit or otherwise, of said balances, are hereby granted, as now exist by law against the postmasters of the U. States. The same rates of postage are to be charged and collected in Texas as in other States of this Union; and all laws concerning the Post Office Department, and regulations thereof, are hereby declared to have full effect and operation in said State from and after said sixteenth of February aforesaid.

SEC 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the act establishing certain post routes, in Texas, approved the sixth of February, Anno Domini, eighteen hundred and forty six, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Approved, May 29, 1846.

CHAP. 26.—AN ACT

In relation to the July term of the circuit and district courts in the district of Ohio.

[SEC. 1.] *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the July term of the circuit and district courts of the United States in the district of Ohio, shall hereafter be held on the third Monday of July, annually: *Provided*, That all actions, suits, appeals, recognizances, processes, writs, and proceedings whatever, pending or which may be pending in said courts, or returnable to the term as it now exists, shall have day therein, and be heard, tried, proceeded with, and disposed of at the term as fixed by this act.

Approved, May 29, 1846.

CHAP. 28.—AN ACT

Supplemental to an act entitled "An act providing for the prosecution of the existing war between the United States and the republic of Mexico," and for other purposes.

[SEC. 1.] *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United of America in Congress assembled*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, one major general, and two brigadier generals, in addition to the present military establishment: *Provided*, That when the war with Mexico shall be terminated by a definitive treaty of peace, duly concluded and ratified, the number of major generals in the army shall be reduced to one, and the number of brigadier generals shall be reduced to two; and the President of the United States is authorized and directed to select from the whole number which may then be in office, without regard to the date of their commissions, the number to be retained, and cause the remainder to be discharged from the service of the United States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized to call into the service, under the act approved May thirteen, eighteen hundred and forty-six such of the general officers of the militia as the service, in his opinion, may require, and to organize into brigades and divisions the forces authorized by said act, according to his discretion

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the field and staff of a separate battalion of volunteers, under the said act, shall be one lieutenant colonel or major, one adjutant, with the rank of lieutenant, one sergeant major, one quar ermaster sergeant, and a chief bugler or principal musician, according to corps.

SEC 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States may limit the privates in any volunteer company, according to his discretion, at from sixty-four to one hundred; and that with every volunteer company an additional second lieutenant may be allowed and accepted

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That when volunteers or militia are called into the service of the United States in such numbers that the officers of the quartermaster, commissary, and medical departments, authorized by law, be not sufficient to provide for supplying, quartering, transporting, and furnishing them with the requisite medical attendance, it shall be lawful for the President to appoint, with the advice and consent of the Senate, as many additional officers of said department as the service may require not exceeding one quartermaster and one commissary for each brigade, with the rank of major and one assistant quartermaster, with the rank of captain, one assistant commissary, with the rank of captain, one surgeon, and one assistant surgeon, for each regiment; the said quartermasters and commissaries, assistant quartermasters and ass tant commissaries, to give bonds, with good and sufficient sureties, for the faithful performance of their duties; and they and the said surgeons and assistant surgeons to perform such duties as the President shall direct; *Provided*, That the said officers shall be allowed the same pay and emoluments as are now allowed to officers of the same descriptions and grades in those departments, respectively; that they be subject to the rules and articles of war, and continue in service only so long as their services shall be required, in connexion with the militia and volunteers.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized to appoint as many additional assistant adjutant generals, not exceeding four, as the service may require; who shall be appointed, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, in the same manner, have the same brevet rank, pay and emoluments, & be charged with the same duties, as those now authorized by law: *Provided*, That these additional appointments shall continue only so long as the exigencies of the service may render necessary.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That promotion in the quartermaster's department, to the rank of major, shall hereafter be made from the captains of the army; and that appointments in the line, and in the general staff, which confer equal rank in the army, shall not be held by he same officer at the same time, and when any officer of the staff who may have been taken from the line shall in virtue of seniority, have obtained or be entitled to promotion to a grade in his regiment equal to the commission he may hold in the staff, the said officer shall vacate such staff commission, or he may, at his option, vacate his commission in the line

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the aids-de camp of the major general commanding the army in time of war may be taken from the line, without regard to rank; and the aids-de-camp allowed to other major generals and brigadier generals may be taken from the grade of captain or subaltern; & that the commanding or highest general in rank may, while in the field, appoint a military secretary from the subalterns of the army, who shall have the pay and emoluments of a major of cavalry for the time being.

SEC 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the allowance for clothing to each non-commissioned officer, musician, and private of volunteers shall be three dollars and fifty cents per month, during the time he shall be in the service of the United States.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates of volunteers and militia, when called into the service of the United States, shall be entitled to receive fifty cents, in lieu of subsistence, and twenty-five cents in lieu of forage for such as are mounted, for every twenty miles, by the most direct route, from the period of leaving their homes, to the place of general rendezvous, and from the place of discharge back to their homes.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the colonel or senior officer of the ordnance department is authorized to enlist for the service of that department as many master armorers, master carriage makers, master blacksmiths, artificers, armorers, carriage makers, blacksmiths, and laborers, as the public service, in his judgment, under the directions of the Secretary for the Department of War, may require.

Approved, June 18, 1846.

CHAP. 29.—AN ACT

Making alterations in the pay department of the army.

[SEC. 1.] *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorised by and with advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint three additional paymasters, to be attached to the pay department of the army.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers appointed in virtue of this act shall perform the same duties, receive the same pay and allowances as the present paymasters of the army, and shall, in like manner, be subject to the rules and articles of war; and previous to entering upon the duties of their office, shall, give such bonds to the U. States as the Secretary of War may direct for the faithful performance of their duties.

Approved, June 17, 1846.

CHAP. 30.—AN ACT

To authorize the justices of the county court of Bates county, in the State of Missouri, to enter a certain quarter section of land for a county seat.

[SEC. 1.] *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the justices of the county court of the county of Bates, in the State of Missouri, be, and they are hereby authorized to enter with the register and receiver of the land office at Clinton, in said State, for the use of said county, whereon the county seat thereof has been located, the northeast quarter of section seventeen in township numbered thirty-eight north of range numbered thirty west; and on payment of the minimum price therefor within twelve months after the passage of this act, a patent shall issue therefor as in other cases.

Approved, June 19, 1846.

CHAP 31.—AN ACT

Making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the year ending thirtieth June eighteen hundred and forty-seven.

[SEC. 1.] *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congres assembled* That the following sums of money be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the service of the Post Office Department, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, out of any moneys in the treasury arising from the revenues of the said Department, in conformity to the act of the second of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, namely:

For transportation of the mails, two millions seven hundred thousand dollars; and the Postmaster General is hereby authorized to apply twenty-five thousand dollars of the money appropriated for mail transportations for a line of mail steamers from the United States to Bremen; but no further sum shall be diverted to any other object than the transportation of the mail within the United States.

For compensation of postmasters, one million dollars;

For ship, steamboat, and way letters, twelve thousand dollars;

For wrapping paper, sixteen thousand dollars;

For office furniture, (for post offices,) four thousand dollars;

For advertising, thirty thousand dollars;

For mail bags, twenty thousand dollars;

For blanks, seventeen thousand dollars;

For mail locks, keys, and stamps four thousand dollars;

For mail depredations and special agents, thirteen thousand dollars;

For clerks for offices, (for offices of postmasters,) two hundred thousand dollars;

For miscellaneous, fifty thousand dollars;

For defraying the expenses of the magnetic telegraph from the city of Washington to Baltimore, four thousand dollars; this appropriation to be available, if need be, before the commencement of the next fiscal year: *Provided*, That the Postmaster General be and he is hereby authorized to let, for a limited time, the aforesaid telegraph to any person who will keep it in operation for its earnings; or he may, under the direction of the President of the United States, sell the same.

For paying an ascertained balance due to Messrs Hale and Coleman, under their contract of May thirty-first, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, forty dollars and seventy-five cents;

For publishing a new edition of eighteen thousand copies of the table of post offices in the United States, and the same number of the "Laws and regulations for the government of the Post Office Department," eight thousand five hundred dollars: *Provided*, the work be let to contract to the lowest bidder, upon the terms indicated by the seventeenth section of the act approved twenty-sixth August eighteen hundred and forty-two, "legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the general appropriation bills without authority of law, &c."

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That in case the revenues of the Department, referred to in the first section of this act, shall prove insufficient to meet the foregoing appropriations, then any deficiency that may thus arise shall be paid out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, June 19, 1846.

CHAP. 33.—AN ACT

To provide for the organization of the volunteer forces, brought into the service of the United States, into brigades and divisions, and for the appointment of the necessery number of general officers to command the same.

[SEC. 1.] *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to organize into brigades and divisions such of the volunteer forces as have been or may be called into the service of the United States, under the act approved May thirteen, eighteen hundred and forty-six, entitled "An act providing for the prosecution of the existing war between the United States and the Republic of Mexico;" and that he be, and hereby is, authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, such number of major generals and brigadier generals as the organization of such volunteer forces into brigades and divisions may render necessary: *Provided*, That the brigadier generals and major generals so appointed shall be discharged from service by the President of the United States, when the war with Mexico shall be terminated by a definitive treaty of peace, duly concluded and ratified; or, in case the brigades of divisions of volunteers at any time in the service shall be reduced in number, the brigadier generals and major generals herein provided for shall be discharged in proportion to the reduction in the number of the brigades and divisions: *And provided, further*, That each brigade of volunteers shall consist of not less than three regiments, and each division shall consist of not less than two brigades.

Approved, June 26, 1846.

THE FRIGATE CONSTITUTION.—The schr. Mary Augusta, arrived at Norfolk, spoke on Sunday last at 6 P. M. in lat. 37 50, long. 74 30, 40 miles north of Smith Island, the U. S. frigate Constitution, Capt. Percival, which sailed from Rio Janeiro on the 5th inst., having under convoy several American vessels.—The Constitution had in tow the disabled U. S. brig Washington.

Capt. Smith, of the schr. *Maria*, arrived at Baltimore from St. Thomas, states that the markets on the 4th ult., and those of all the windward islands were overstocked with American produce—flour was nominally $5 a $5 25; corn meal no sale, 500 bbls. brought from windward, sold for $2, Brandywine Mills, July inspection—stock on hand immense; lard 7 to 7 1-2 cents; hams 7 1-2 to 8; corn in two-bushel bags $1 25 to $1 50; rice 4 to 4 1-4c.; mess pork $12 50; butter 11 to 13 cents—all nominal.

☞ The Democrats have carried the Territory of Wisconsin, by a decided majority, in the election of delegates to the convention, which is to assemble for the formation of a State constitution.

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, October 2, 1846.

Messrs. Mason & Tuttle, 38 William street, Merchants' Exchange, New York, are our authorized agents, for this paper, in that city.

☞ The advertisement in the last "Journal," headed "Information Wanted," should have been signed *J. B. Lamb*, instead of J. B. Lamont. The mistake was made, we presume, by Mr. Lamont, in the hurry of the moment, in writing the letter to us.

THE WEATHER.

Since Sunday last we have had it quite cool, but as yet no frost. On Monday and Tuesday, fire felt very comfortable.

A gentleman who came passenger on the cars from Weldon on Wednesday, informs us that there was a *white frost* at Enfield on the rail road, on Tuesday night last.

WILMINGTON AND CHARLESTON.

The Committee appointed in the latter city to report upon the practicability and expediency of a Rail Road connection between these two places, have made their report. It occupies about two columns of the Courier. They think it inexpedient for the citizens of Charleston to take any immediate action, and recommend, when the necessity does arise, that the lower route via Georgetown direct, being most strongly identified with the interests of Charleston, should be the one adopted. We of Wilmington, cannot perceive the force of the reasoning, by which the Committee arrive at the conclusion that the present mode of communication is amply sufficient. Perhaps when Charleston finds herself completely cut out of the track of travel by the erection of a Road through the upper districts towards Manchester, she will learn that no line of packets will supply the deficiency. The "necessity for action" will then have arrived, indeed, but it will be too late to atone for the error of present omission. It becomes us, under these circumstances, to place our sole reliance for co-operation upon the citizens of the upper districts. These people seem to be in earnest, and every nerve should be strained to keep alive their present wholesome activity, and to redeem the pledges we have given them.

It is surprising to reflect upon the vast changes which have taken place of late years, not only in the physical characteristics, but in the moral temperament of whole nations. The march of Science seems to have been everywhere attended by the elevation of the masses. It may admit of question whether the human race, itself, with all the improvements of late years, has made any progress as an aggregate; the advance has been more of the individuals of the community, than of the community itself. This would seem to imply a solecism, but there being limits to the extent of human knowledge, we may yet move in a circle, although the number may be increased by whom it is composed. We very much question, whether, for instance, there has been any *new* departments of human knowledge opened. Take any of the inventions of modern times; the application of steam, the invention of printing, the discovery of the telescope, and the thousand other "short rules" which have marked our age. These were the simple application of already existing elements. Were we to be called up to fix a limit for civilization and knowledge to the ancient philosophers, statesmen and poets, it must be that we still must look. Who stands higher in the ranks of literary men than Bacon? And the writings of Addison and Johnson still afford the scholar a model justly worthy of imitation.

Where will we find any advance in Sculpture or the Fine Arts? The paintings of the old churches of Italy are yet the model of the artist, and the sculptor still gazes with admiration upon the classic temples and statuary of ancient Greece. Homer and Shakspeare, each in his department, have exhausted their several subjects. For every new art or invention, intended to promote the happiness, improvement or elevation of mankind, history will tell of one equally valuable that has been lost. There has been no progress of the race corresponding to that of the individual. At the very moment when we hear most about the improvement of the age, the march of science, the progress of intelligence, and other equally popular subjects; while we witness the astonishing changes which their combination has created, mankind seem still to be groping about in a circle, precisely where we stood centuries ago, except that to continue the figure, the circle seems more brilliant about the centre. Great men are no longer seen but on the edges, nor stand they like beacons on a long shore, without which we would run into shoaly waters; they are not so far apart as formerly. As the race advances, instances of illustrious superiority must become less frequent, for the nearer we approach the limit, it being assumed that there is one, the less room there will remain.

But who can reflect upon the astonishing improvement of the great mass of the people, and their extraordinary elevation in all the elements of moral and social excellence, without feeling his heart swell with grateful emotion? Less than two centuries ago, the people were regarded as the mere instruments of power, or the legitimate prey of any fortunate adventurer. Men of like qualities with themselves, were invested with the attributes of divine right, and frequently their elevated position but exposed them in a still greater degree to the inherent vices of our nature. To-day, through the universal spread of Democratic principles, the same great body are the recognized source of all power, and their comfort and prosperity, the acknowledged object of all good government. In all countries, for good or for ill, do they now, in different forms, govern themselves. What though it is the Congress in America and the Parliament in England? Both are in very nearly the same degree responsible for the abuse of their trust. The one may be checked by the power of the ballot-box. The other feels equally restrained by the majesty of public opinion. How necessary, then, to one who reflects rightly, does it seem that those whose duty it is to stand as sentinels on the watch tower, and whose warning is seldom unheard, to whom, on every occasion, men look for counsel and example, should show by their conduct a constant purity of motive, and an adherence to principle that scorns to be directed or influenced by unworthy or selfish considerations!

Among the elements of this public opinion, which now *rules the world*, we may safely consider the press as the most prominent and efficient. It may be said, almost without figure, that it renders thought omnipresent and universal. Fast as the busy brain can conceive, the press can distribute. Thus each man's thought becomes the property of the world. To use a beautiful figure of Mr. Calhoun's, when speaking of the telegraph, it surrounds the whole world with a net work of steel, and endows it with so singular a sensitiveness, that no touch can be given in one quarter that is not felt and repeated all over the rest.

EXTENDING OUR LAWS OVER TEXAS.

We feel pleased that the first act we have to perform, under our contract with the State Department, is to lay before our readers the act of Congress for the above purpose. It has been the singular good fortune of the present administration to have succeeded in effecting some of the most illustrious public measures in our whole history. We have had to record the admission of two new States into the Federal sisterhood: the re-adjustment of the revenue on principles of sound and honest policy: the passage of the treasury bill, securing to the country the beneficent operation of one of the leading principles of Democratic faith, i. e., SEPARATION FROM BANKS; the acquisition of Texas; the punishment of Mexico for wrongs and injuries, too long endured with tameness and submission; and last, though not least, the settlement of the Oregon question, which, for a long time, evaded all the skill of our diplomacy, and threatened more than once to endanger the peace of the world. Future years will look back upon this as one of the most brilliant in our remarkable history. Coming men, standing where we now stand, will read in these records a noble example, and trace in their effects the revival of the purer days of the republic.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

The late news from Mexico represent the government as entirely in the hands of the banished General. Santa Anna has returned to Mexico with the same demonstrations of attachment and enthusiasm with which the French met his favorite example, Napoleon, when returning from Elba. In Puebla, Vera Cruz, Oaxaca, Queretaro, Michoacan, Guanajuato, San Luis Potosi, Tamaulipas, Durango, Zacatecas, and Aquascalientes, the strongest *pronunciamentos* have been adopted, and the remotest parts of the Republic will soon follow their example.—Notwithstanding the appearance of a new name in Mexican affairs, that of Gen. Salas, whose advent has been marked by an energy which may yet point him out as the leader of some new revolution. Santa Anna is still the man of the Mexican nation. Eminently calculated for success, his boundless ambition, extraordinary energy, and great popularity, may secure him the lead in public affairs for some time. Peace from such a man can scarcely be expected. Passing over his hatred for the "Robbers of the North," now increased by repeated acts of injury, and the remembrance of years of insult, Santa Anna has schemes of his own to favor in the prosecution of the existing war.

Although the accounts from Camargo represent the existence of a feeling favorable to the Americans, every one must see that a war with the United States is the desire of the populace. And the rulers, whoever they may be, will not fail to take advantage of it for the prosecution of their own selfish designs. When the nation is sufficiently weakened by these life-draining struggles with a foreign foe, it will more easily become the prey of domestic intrigues. Santa Anna will continue the war, the more easily to become master. He knows that the United States battle now not for the territory of Mexico, but for indemnities and security, and the longer he postpones the acknowledgment of her rights and continues the struggle against her arms, the greater number of turbulent spirits will be destroyed, and the weaker the nation itself will become. He will make a *tabula raza*, or clean sweep, of the whole affair, and the "Soldier" will end at last in the Sovereign "of the people." Ring the bell, boy, and pull the curtain.

THE OLD SANCTUARY—BY A. J. REQUIER.

Mr. Cushing has received at the Literary Depot a new novel with the above title.—Founded upon local incidents of the Ashley, and written by a Southern gentleman of high and growing repute in the literary world, it must commend itself to general favor. The book comes manifestly from the hand of a beginner. The style is unequal, many parts shewing the want of artistical finish, while in others, a straining for effect weakens the strength and impairs the beauty of whole passages. Like a coat brushed threadbare, too great care and overwrought nicety of expression, discovers at last the inner texture of the fabric. Pleasure is increased when the means of exciting it are kept secret. A fashionable audience would take less pleasure in the feats of Herr Alexander could they observe the secret wires and springs under the table; so the highest perfection of literary art consists in concealing the rules and labor of composition.

We say this not in disparagement of the work before us. We happen to know that it was dashed off hurriedly, and during catches of leisure from other studies. The characters are boldly drawn, and some of them with all the exquisite felicity of a master hand. Though by no means a fair test of the author's capacity, The Old Sanctuary gives evidence of a cultivation in taste, and superiority in abilities, of which he has just reason to be proud.

PUFF.—We mean to puff Mr. D. W. WOOD'S Cigars, for we scorn to puff any but good ones, when we can help it. He has sent us some of the *La Norma*, and though this attention does deserve a puff for him, we much prefer to puff them, and hope all our readers who, in these *piping* times, indulge a similar weakness, will take an early opportunity of doing the same.

AID TO THE GOVERNOR.

We learn from the Raleigh *Register*, of the 25th ult., that Governor Graham has appointed, as his Aid-de-Camp, Thos. D. Meares, Esq., of this town, with the rank of Colonel, in place of Algernon Sidney Yancey, dec'd. The Governor's staff now consists of the following gentlemen: Jas. B. Erwin, of Burke, John W. Cameron, of Richmond, Robert T. Paine, of Edenton, and Thos. D. Meares, of Wilmington.

OVERTURES TO MEXICO.

A report has been going the rounds of the papers, to the effect that Mexico had refused the olive branch, offered by our Government, to terminate the war now existing between that Government and the United States. The *Union*, in noticing the report, under date of the 22d ult., just after the despatches had been received at Washington, says, that "whatever decision she has made, if any, has not yet transpired before the public." Other accounts state that the overtures were not considered or received on account of the presence of the land and naval forces of the United States.—Unless they were withdrawn, Mexico would not consent to treat for peace. We are inclined to think there may be some truth in this last report. It is the exhibition of a feeling worthy of a nobler nation; were we, however, to accede, we should no longer possess the power of compelling her to terms, and the question would then arise, how far our confidence in the public faith of Mexico, and her desire for peace should induce us thus to resign at one blow, the whole fruit of dearly bought victories.

We understand also, that the mediation offered by the British Government has been rejected, and we think very properly, for we are able to attend to our own business.

P. S.—Since writing the above, the Union of the 26th ult. has been received, containing the following important announcement:

From the Washington Union

We can state, upon competent authourity, that the report is not true, that Mexico has refused to negotiate with the Government of the United States until we shall withdraw our armies from her territory and our fleets from her coasts. This report is absolutely destitute of foundation. The government of that republic has determined to refer the President's overtures, to open negotiations for peace, to the constituent Congress of Mexico, which will assemble in the beginning of December, (we believe the 6th.)

NEGOTIATION WITH MEXICO.

We are able to put an end, in a more explicit manner than we have hitherto been able to do, to all mystery and all doubt about the despaches by the Princeton. The preceding paragraph gives the true version of the transaction; the precise form of the correspondence which has taken place between the two republics, we presume, will be made known at no distant day. The gist of the matter is, that the Mexican government has not positively declined our overture—nor has she accepted it upon conditions—she has neither refused nor accepted it; but has referred our proposition to the constituent Congress of December, to decide the whole question.

We are unable to say how far Santa Anna participated in this answer. We understand this reply was transmitted by General Rejon, the secretary of foreign affairs, and that only four days elapsed between the receipt of the letter of our Secretary of State and the reply of the Mexican minister. But though Santa Anna might not have been consulted about the form of the reply, yet the character of it seems to correspond to the general principle which he professes to have laid down for himself—of throwing himself upon the wishes of the people and of the constituent Congress.

We had a right to expect a frank and prompt answer to our liberal and gratuitous proposition for negotiation. But the acting Mexican government declines to act without the advice and concurrence of the Congress of December. Thus three months will elapse between their letter and the meeting of Congress. How long they may spin out their decisions, before they advise the executive government, no man can conjecture. Another month perhaps might pass by. And thus we should have four months consumed in idle and unavailing procrastination. This is surely in the usual dilatory style of Mexican negotiation. But, in the mean time, what sagacious politician can hesitate as to the course which we ought to pursue.

We are aware, in the first place, that though Santa Anna may defer negotiation, he will not fold his arms, and adopt a system of inactivity. So far from this, we see him declaring to Gen. Salas and his countrymen that he is determined to throw succors into California, and to despatch troops to meet our advancing armies. He even promises to gather laurels on the Sabine—that is to say, to drive General Taylor and his associate Generals out of Mexico, beyond the Rio Grande, and then to pursue them through the whole territory of Texas, until his advancing arms can gather their victorious laurels on the banks of the Sabine. We ought to thank him for stopping at these confines, and not pushing on to Washington, as he is said to have threatened some years since!

Santa Anna had better boast less and act more. This swaggering has been too long the characteristic of his countrymen to impose even upon them. In his long manifesto of the 16th August, proclaimed at Vera Cruz, he speaks with unusual moderation of the United States. But in a few days after, in his interview with Gen. Salas, he drops the character of the man of sense, and resumes the rhedomontade of the boaster. He promises to lay the laurels which he is to reap on the banks of the Sabine, at the feet of his countrymen. One would have supposed that the laurels which he had lost at San Jacinto would have been sufficient to subdue any wild hopes of reaping laurels on the banks of the Sabine. Texas, single handed, defied all his chivalry. He knows the catastrophe which befel him.—Why, then, does he boast of gathering military honors in opposition to Texas combined with the United States?

All this, of course, is ridiculous bombast. Yet we have no wish to disparage or abuse the character of the present ruler of Mexico. But we take it for granted that he will employ all the means he can command in carrying on the war against us.

LATE FROM THE ARMY.

By the arrival at New Orleans of the steam ship Telegraph, we have advices from Gen. Taylor's army up to the 7th ult., from Matamoras. On the 6th of September, says the New Orleans Delta of the 18th inst., "Gen. Taylor crossed the San Juan, and on the 7th took up the line of march for Seralvo, where Gen. Worth, with his command, has halted. Hays' Regiment was to have left China for the same destination, intending to reach there simultaneously with Gen. Taylor. Gen. Taylor, in his march, is prepared for any emergency—either an advance or a retreat. He permitted no soldier or officer to take more baggage with him than he can conveniently carry on his back. A number of steamers had reached Matamoras with the extra baggage, and the Quartel of the Zapadores was converted into a depot for it. All the supplies for the Advancing Army, so far, have been sent on by pack mules, and the General expects to have 30 days provisions for 12,000 men at Seralvo, when he reaches it. The general impression is that he will there make a halt, and not advance further till he has advices from Washington. Notwithstanding the reports of the advance of a Mexican force, between San Luis Potosi and Saltillo, the General believes he can enter Monterey, and even Saltillo, without encountering opposition. The troops now on the road between Camargo and Monterey, number near 12,000; none were suffered to go but such as were able and willing to stand the fatigues of a long march. This had the effect of reducing considerably the Volunteer Regiments: few of them exceeded 500 strong—many of them numbered even less. These Regiments are: one from Tennessee, one from Ohio, one from Texas, (Hays',) the Baltimore battalion, a part of the Texan Infantry, re-organized, and McCulloch's and Gillespie's Rangers.

"The Telegraph had on board at the time of her departure from the Brazos, over 300 sick and discharged soldiers. She landed at Lacaba a company of Germans disbanded from the Texan Infantry, and also a company at Galveston, from the same command; and bro't up to this place over 200, most of whom have been prostrated by disease.

"The schr. Edward Tillotson, bound to this port from Brazos St. Jago, with 68 discharged volunteers, was wrecked at the mouth of the Sabine, but all hands were saved.

"There were near 600 sick volunteers in the hospitals at Camargo, and they were dying very fast. So many were sick that it required near a whole Regiment to attend to them.

"Gen. Patterson has been left in command of all the country from Camargo to the mouth of the river, and has been instructed by Gen. Taylor to issue an order prohibiting the entrance of strangers into the river and at Camargo.

"Ampudia has issued another extraordinary '*Proclama*,' warning the citizens, on pain of death, not to barter with the Americans, and the Alcade of Camargo had also put forth a '*Bando*' prohibiting the Mexicans from working on our steamboats. Some of the deck hands accordingly ceased their labor, but an intimation from some of their employers that the functionaries might be brought in close proximity with a lazo, he relented, and the men resumed their labor."

LATER.

IMPORTANT FROM THE ARMY.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 22.

PROBABILITY OF A BATTLE.

By the arrival of the steamer McKim from Brazos Santiago, we have received accounts from the Army to a late date. The Matamoros Flag of the 12th contains the following important information received from Mr. Hicks, clerk of the Big Hatchee, which had just arrived from Camargo.

CAMARGO, Sept. 8, 1846.

Mr. Editor—I hasten to inform you of the arrival, post haste from Seralvo, of Capt. Murray, with information that McCullough's Rangers had come into General Worth's camp at Seralvo, and reported that on the 4th inst., about 40 miles beyon Seralvo, they discovered a body of Mexicans, forming the advance guard of a large force. They retreated as the Rangers came upon them, and were pursued until they fell back upon a large force, which was discovered to be from 800 to 1000 strong. It was the general impression that it was intended to attack Gen. Worth before reinforcements could arrive, and Capt. Murray thinks that a battle is being fought at Seralvo to-day, (the 8th.) Capt. Murray met General Taylor with a part of his force, some distance in advance of the main body, and within 39 miles of Seralvo, on a forced march to its relief. It is positively asserted that the Mexicans are determined to make a strong resistance between Seralvo and Monterey. Ampudia and Arista are co-operating with each other, and their forces are augmenting fast—the Mexicans are rallying to their standard from all quarters. The heat has retarded somewhat the progress of the troops which left here with General Taylor, it being out of the question to march during the heat of the day. The troops were in high spirits and eager to come up with the Mexicans. Two companies of Rangers that were here, having their horses shod, started on immediately after Capt. Murray's arrival. All is quiet here: Proclamations from Santa Anna, Ampudia, and the Governor of Tamaulipas, have been received in town, and are having their effect upon the Mexicans. The proclamation of Ampudia makes the penalty very severe upon all who furnishes provisions, assist in transporting provisions, or in any wise aid the Americans. It prohibits them from holding any intercourse or carrying on any trade with us. Death and a confiscation of property are the penalties for disobeying the order. These Proclamations have

Translated for the Journal.

TRAUGOTT,

A FANTASTIC GERMAN TALE.

[CONCLUDED.]

Curiosity had now reached its highest point. The saloons and literary assemblies of the old imperial city, discussed the paintings of Traugott with enthusiasm, and the young artist found himself on every side, assailed by enquiries concerning the story of his ideal. But Traugott did not dare to relate the singular circumstances of his introduction to the fine arts, and the mystic cause which gave origin and nourishment to his passion.

At length, one day, when the artists of Rome were assembled for recreation, Matuszewski, a painter of Koenigsberg, announced to their surprise, that he had that day met in the streets of the city, the original of these now celebrated paintings.

Traugott, who was present, heard the announcement with emotion. He could no longer conceal his history. So curious did it seem, that the artists united with transport in the resolution to trace out the sweet unknown. To Matuszewski was reserved the honor of success.—He reported that the sweet page, now the object of general interest, was none other than the daughter of a poor painter, then occupied in the humble task of whitewashing the church *Trinita del Monte*.

In company with his friend, Traagott hastened to verify the news. Arrived at the church, they made but a step to the lodgings of the painter. Traugott rushed into the chamber, where the young girl was found occupied with domestic duties, and awaiting the return of her father.

"Felizata! Felizata!" cried out the eager youth, and the sweet young girl lifted her eyes. She had indeed a similar carriage, stature, and features, but it was not Felizata! Disappointment seemed but to increase the love of the young artist, which gradually rising to delirium, Traugott would probably have been mistaken for some escaped lunatic, had not Matuszewski hastened to apprize the young girl, in a few brief words, of the situation of his friend.

Traugott became at length calm. He fixed his gaze anew upon the sweet unknown, and traced with pleasure her singular resemblance to Felizata.

Matuszewski did not lose so favorable an opportunity of offering the fair Dorina the most tender compliments. Little accustomed to such graciousness, the latter lifted her large eyes, shaded with lashes of jet, and in reply informed the artist that her father would soon return, and would receive with pleasure the visit of the German painters, whose talents and character he greatly revered. While thus she spoke, Traugott still gazed upon her with rapture. She seemed so to speak the living image of Felizata. The only difference he could discover, was that the features of the young Roman might be a little more strongly defined. There was between her and Felizata, the same difference as between a head of Rubens and one of Raphael.

Soon as the painter of the church *Trinita del Monte* opened the door, Traugott saw there was no affinity between him and his ancient master. The little man before him, pale, thin, and evidently poverty stricken, could sustain no comparison with the majestic figure of Berklinger. From his conversation, indeed, one might observe he possessed the acquaintance of men eminent in art, but he was still the admirer, not the master mind, himself. Without attending to the motive which led him to the spot, Traugott determined at once to remain and learn from the old man a greater perfection in the disposition of colors.

It was not a long time before Dorina discovered that she entertained for the young German painter a sentiment of the deepest affection, notwithstanding the little encouragement she received. Traugott permitted himself to be seduced by the poetry of this adventure. He became, almost without perceiving it, domesticated with the poor painter.—Finding a vacant chamber in the immediate vicinity, he removed there his study, and soon, wholly concealing his pride, found a thousand pretexts for lending aid to his new friend.—The humble artist of the church was so surprised at these demonstrations of interest, that he imagined very naturally that Traugott desired to espouse his daughter, and nothing seemed to him more proper or conciliating, than to anticipate the declarations of the young artist. This intelligence came like a bolt of thunder to Traugott. Notwithstanding the weakness which he acknowleged for Dorina, the object of his voyage returned to his memory and tormented his conscience, as with a vow unaccomplished. The thought of Felizata had acquired new attractions; a violent conflict arose within his soul, and victory remained long undecided, for, as Felizata was but a delicious dream, Dorina seemed a sweet reality. Felizata was the ideal being, the creation of fancy, the angel that haunted his mind with its azure and transparent veils—it was a thing so airy, pure and inapproachable, that a breath might destroy or banish the celestial vision. But Dorina was a grace, always present, unceasingly decorated with new and seductive charms; she was a woman who seemed created for love. In her presence, Traugott felt his whole being tremble; a mysterious flame enwrapped all his faculties, desire of real happiness attracted him with a thousand charms, while the memory of his former love bound him with a sweet reproach, which enchained his heart; every day he felt an inconstancy he dared not acknowledge.

Ever since the frank overtures of Dorina's father, Traugott avoided his company. The former, wounded by the ill-success of his attempt, now began to look upon the young German with suspicion and dislike. The fear of ridicule was joined to his discontent. The opinion that the beauty of his daughter would render any man happy in gaining her hand, made him regard her marriage with Traugott as a thing so probable, that he had been led to speak of it as a settled matter to his neighbors. Resolved, however, to bring matters to a crisis, he ventured to signify to the young man one day, that his assiduities and attentions had compromised his daughter, and that he should either pledge his word of marriage or leave the house, never to return. The attack was too open to succeed. Traugott piqued to the quick, by the tone of a man who thus wished to force himself into the relation of father-in-law, could see in him no better feelings than those of a merchant ready to sell his daughter to whoever wished to rid him of her company. He reproached himself with his stay near an individual with sentiments so ignoble. Dorina lost, in his eyes, that power of fascination, which, till now, had bound him in its chains, and the image of Felizata re-appeared with all the enchantment of distance, as the only object worthy of his vows. His heart was torn by anguish at the separation, but the wound might be quickly healed. The remedy was at Sorrento, and thither he went.

A year of fruitless search passed away.—Nowhere had any one heard of Berklinger or his daughter Felizata. The only information he could collect, was, that an old painter, whose portrait resembled somewhat that he exhibited, had quitted Sorrento some years previous, and had never returned. Discouraged by the ill-success of his endeavors, Traugott established himself at Naples, where he sought, in constant occupation, relief for his sorrows. He buried himself in solitude, flying the haunts of men and the noise of traffic. His sole pleasure was to observe at a distance the features of young women, who, either in bearing or physiognomy, possessed any resemblance with Dorina. But curiosity was the only feeling which existed in the bosom of Traugott, for his soul ever returned to Felizata its own bright creation.

The year following his departure from Dantzig, he received a letter announcing the death of Elias Roos. The book-keeper had obtained the hand of Christiana, and the presence of Traugott was considered indispensable for regulating properly the affairs of the inheritance, upon which there remained certain unliquidated liens in his favor. Traugott saw in this but an opportunity of distracting his attention from an unhappy passion, and eagerly put himself on the journey. Soon as he arrived at the town, his first care was to visit the Court of Artus. He seated himself, as of old, in the place he had so often occupied, opposite the frescos of the Burgmeisters. His melancholy thoughts evoked, one by one, all the associations connected with the singular painting, and from time to time, he fixed his gaze upon the two figures which recalled with such startling exactness, the features of Berklinger and his daughter Felizata, in her page's costume.

"Why, Heaven protect me! But is not this a mere dream. Can it be possible that it is you whom I see so fresh and healthy, when you are believed to be the very incarnation of sadness?"

These words were pronounced by a harsh voice, which once having heard could never be forgotten. Traugott lifted his eyes and recognized the broker who had formerly directed him to Sorrento.

"Alas!" said he to him, "I have not found them!"

"Eh! To whom do you refer?" asked the other.

"Old Berklinger and his daughter, Felizata," answered Traugott, sighing. "I have searched all Italy in vain, and even at Sorrento, itself, I could hear nothing."

The broker looked at Traugott as one who had arrived from the other world.

"Repeat that, if you please," said he. "You sought, you say, Berklinger, in Italy, at Naples and Sorrento?"

"Without doubt," said Traugott, with new sighs.

The broker joined his hands and lifted his eyes to Heaven. "Goodness divine! Why, my dear master Traugott, you have certainly ——why, but oh! oh!——"

"Why what is so strange in all this?" asked the painter, "is it surprising that one should travel so far to meet an adored woman?"

"But this is incredible!" thundered the broker, striking with his foot the pavement of the Court. "Come you, indeed, from Sorrento in Italy? Why, did you not know that Master Aloysius Brandsetter, an honorable advocate and dean of the craftsmen of Dantzic, possesses in the middle of the forest, adjoining the Karlsberg, a delightful country seat, to which he has given the name of SORRENTO? It was this same Brandsetter who purchased the paintings of Berklinger, and since then he has given an asylum to the aged artist and his charming daughter. In truth, Master Traugott, if you had taken the pains to go once or twice to walk in the day time upon the Karlsberg, you would be able from that height to survey at your ease, the gardens of Master Aloysius' villa, and you would have seen your Felizata gamboling joyously upon the flowery heath. That would have saved you the tour of Italy. Since your departure, old Berklinger —— But it is a sad tale."

"Tell it, I pray you," said Traugott, "I hasten to know all!"

"Listen, then, if you have courage. The son of Aloysius, upon his return from England, became enamored of Felizata. One day, finding her all alone in a bower of the garden, he threw himself upon his knees and vowed to marry her. But Berklinger, concealed by a hedge, had heard all, and at the moment that Felizata, as a pledge of faith, permitted herself to be robbed of a stolen kiss, he was seized with so violent a fit of anger, that his blood choked him before he had time to express a single cry. They found him stiff dead. In consequence of this fatal catastrophe, Felizata took an aversion for the man who had thus caused the death of her father, and a little after, consented to receive the addresses of the Counsellor Malthesius, who now resides at Marienwerder. You can easily present yourself there, and will doubtless be received on the footing of an old acquaintance. It is a much shorter distance from here than Sorrento. You will find the venerable lady surrounded by several small children."

The broker would still have spoken, had not Traugott fled from his presence like one insane. "Felizata! Felizata! No longer art thou the woman graced with so much divinity and etherial perfection, of whom I have dreamed. O, Felizata! What hast thou become? The wife of the advocate Malthesius! O, Heaven!"

Taking, in despair, his course out of the city, the unhappy man rushed onward, crying to the winds the name of Felizata, and mingling his moans with hoarse peals of hysteric laughter. He passed through the gate Von Olivai, and fled breathless from Langfuhr to Karlsberg. Arrived there, he fell upon his knees, and fixing his inflamed gaze upon the gardens of Sorrento, burst into sobs, and shed bitter tears.

What then was to him this beautiful world? Nature bloomed rejuvenated. Voice spoke to voice from her myriad elements. Stars rolled above in the quiet firmament like angels singing in their motion. The broad meadows at his feet sparkled in the twilight—the fields labored under their ripe burden, while came to his ear the distant song of the peasant as he urged homewards his weary beast. But all was lonely to him. No spirit voice in his heart responded to their joy.

"Alas!" said he, "a cruel fatality has consumed my existence. But why should I complain? Have I the right to accuse Heaven? I forgot the simple ways of Providence. I created for myself a brilliant phantom, to which my credulous spirit believed God would give life, and bring me perfect happiness. But rising from the dream of the artist, I awake to reality with all its miseries, all its disenchantments. Return to Heaven, O, my soul. Not in this cold world lives the imperishable beauty I adore. No, Felizata! I have not yet lost thee. For thou art not woman, but thou art the soul of genius and of inspiration, which is represented in her form!

"What is there in common between my celestial love and the wife of the advocate Malthesius?"

"Why, truly I know less than you, worthy Traugott," said a voice whose well known sounds awakened the senses of Traugott. His astonishment took an expression of stupidity when he found himself returned, without his own knowledge, to the Court of Artus, and standing in front of the Burgmeister's tableau. The voice which had roused him was none other than that of the book-keeper, now the husband of Christiana Roos. The latter handed him a letter, which, addressed to Traugott, had that day arrived from Rome—it was from Matuszewski.

"Dorina," wrote the painter to his friend, "becomes every day more and more beautiful, but her beauty is spread over with a fatal paleness, caused by the pain of thy departure. If thou dost not return, she will die."

"I am indeed happy," said Traugott to the son-in-law of Master Roos, carefully putting up the letter, while, at the same time, a smile of joy illuminated his features. "I am indeed happy that our affairs will be regulated to-day, for to-morrow I return to Rome, where happiness awaits me."

THE END.

POSTSCRIPT.—The Translator takes advantage of this occasion to remark, in justice to the author, that though he has always endeavored, as far as possible, to keep in view the original outlines of the above Tale, he has not felt himself bound to follow them through all the infinities of expression, or the more difficult mazes of a foreign idiom; but availing himself of the license usually allowed, has ventured, on more than one occasion, to vary the strict letter, and to add largely to the volume of the text whenever he fancied a departure might lend new interest to the story, or render it more acceptable to the English reader.

If this humble attempt to transfuse into our language the spirit of a Tale, which, in its native idiom, has met with considerable popularity, will contribute in any degree to the pleasure of those who may peruse it, he will feel fully repaid for the labor of the undertaking. C.

WILMINGTON, *September*, 1846.

We, of course, print the following circular, agreeable to Mr. Bryan's request:—

To the citizens of the counties of Bladen, Columbus and Brunswick:

As I have become a candidate to represent you in the Senate in the next General Assembly to be held for the State of North Carolina, I feel it to be my duty to let you know my political opinions. I ever was opposed to a United States Bank and Internal Improvements, but as every part of the country is doing all they can for themselves, I go for appropriations to carry the Rail Road through Columbus, as Columbus has had very little done for her, should I have the chance to do so. But of all things that looks the most dangerous to the liberties of the people is this few ruling. I can't say for the other counties, but in Bladen a few ruled the courts and elections. I do not think that was Democracy. I thought there was as much need of Declaring Independence in Bladen as there was when the Declaration of Independence was declared at Mecklenburg. Nothing has caused me to become at any time a candidate only seeing that our liberties was used up, and that blessed independence that was fought for by our forefathers, peace to their ashes! was using up. I think what I done in our last election has done a great deal of good, and if I can do more I am ready and willing.

My views on the Tariff, so far as I am acquainted with it, is that the duties should rise and fall as the wants of the Government require it. The Tariff of 1842 was laid for the purpose of raising revenue, and as I understood, when there was money enough to pay the wants of the Government, that Tariff was to be reduced gradually; in 1844 there was a bill introduced in the House to modify the bill of 1842; that bill did not go through, did not become a law; in 1846 a bill near the same was introduced and became a law. Now I am of the opinion if there was no need of revenue that it was highly necessary to modify the Tariff, and if the Government was in want of money it was not the time to modify the Tariff; although between those two parties, if a measure be right or wrong whichever party is in power they will go for it right or wrong. As to specific duties and ad valorem duties, I must think the ad valorem policy is the fair policy if men would do right. But there is no doubt there will be fraud used by invoicing imports, when the specific policy prevents fraud of that kind. But of the two policies, I am in favor of the ad valorem policy, I am opposed to Protection. I do not think it is fair for a few to be benefitted at the expence of many. I further think that the Tariff should be raised or modified by degrees. Where goods is imported under a high Tariff, to modify the Tariff immediately, it is calculated to ruin the importer. When they imported under a low Tariff it is calculated to make them rich. When South Carolina nullified the compromise act was past; that gave nine years to reduce the Tariff. But when all is said about the two parties at this day there is not the difference that is supposed to be in my estimation. The advice I give is for the people to carefully examine for themselves. Be led by no man or set of men, and vote conscientiously without fear or favor, and we will sustain that blessed independence that was fought for by our forefathers, and any measure that is got up by any party, that endangers that independence, do not stand to be called out, volunteer. There is nothing calculated to destroy a republic like giving way to men and measures. It is human nature to give an inch and take an ell. I am a Democrat, if I know my self, and my acts have proved that through life.

I tender my thanks to the citizens of Bladen for the support they gave me on the sixth of August; though my opponents on that day used every fraudulent means for their success; their victory was nothing to brag on. It has been said by the Democratic party that I was acting traitorous and as a tool for the Whigs. I deny any such charges. I never was solicited by any party to run as a candidate for any office. I only promise to support what I think is Democracy, and I well know my chance is very unfavorable for votes, for a man that will not applaud one party and curse the other is not the man. I wish to give credit to those that deserve it, be they Whigs or Democrats, and while the people will condemn a good measure and advocate a bad one through the wild passions of party, our liberties are in danger,

Your obedient servant,
JOSHUA BRYAN.

Loss of Government Stores.—The steamboat Whirlwind arrived at St. Louis on the 18th ult., reports the loss of the steamboat Ohio, from St. Louis for Fort Leavenworth, laden with about 75 tons of government stores for the army, consisting of 300 cases of arms and accoutrements, a lot of tents, about 20 wagons, and a quantity of groceries. She struck a sawyer some miles below Arrow Rock, and was lying, when the W. left, in six or eight feet water.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

BACON—Hams,		a	9
Middlings,	7	a	7½
Shoulders,	7	a	7½
Hog round,		a	8½
Western,	5½	a	6½
BEESWAX,	25	a	26
BUTTER,	14	a	18
BEEF, bbl. mess,	9 00	a	00
prime,	5 50	a	6 50
CORN,	51	a	00
" Meal,	80	a	00
COFFEE,	8	a	9
COTTON,	5	a	6½
CANDLES, tallow,	12	a	14
sperm,	30	a	31
Adamantine,	26	a	28
FEATHERS,	30	a	33
FLOUR,—Canal,	6 00	a	6 50
Fayetteville,	none		a
HAY, Northern, per 100 lbs	75	a	80
IRON,	4 75	a	5 50
LAND,		a	8½
Western,	6½	a	7
LIME, Thomastown,	1 12½	a	
LUMBER—Steam mill,			
River. Flooring boards,	9 00	a	9 50
wide, do.	6 00	a	0 00
Scantling,		a	4 00
Timber,	5 50	a	6 50
MOLASSES, W. I.	18	a	23
MACKEREL, No 1 retail,	13	a	14 00
2, "	7 50	a	8 50
3,	4 00	a	0 —
NAILS,	4½	a	5
NAVAL STORES, Yellow Turpt.	2 50	a	2
Virgin dip,	2 50	a	
hard, half price.			
Tar,	1 50	a	
Pitch,	75	a	
Rosin No. 1,	1 00	a	
" 2,	60	a	
" 3,	25	a	00
Sp. Turpt.	33	a	34
OIL, Sperm,		a	1 00
PEASE, Ground,	—	a	—
Black eye,	80	a	90
Cow,	65	a	00
PORK,—per bbl.			
Northern Mess,	13 00	a	14 00
Prime,		a	11 00
fresh,		a	
RICE,	3 50	a	0 —
rough, bush		a	
SALT, Turks Island, bushel	35	a	00
Liverpool, sack, none	1 50	a	1 60
SOAP,	4	a	5
SHINGLES, country,	2 00	a	2 50
contract,		a	4 00
SPIRITS, Northern Rum,	23	a	25
Gin,	30	a	35
Whiskey,		a	25
Apple Brandy,	30	a	35
STEEL,	12½	a	25
STAVES, W. O.bbl. rough,	15 —	a	
dressed,	7		8 —
R. O. Hhd. rough,	—	a	— 00
dressed,	00	a	10 00
SUGAR, West India,	7	a	8
New Orleans,	6½	a	7½
loaf	13	a	14
TALLOW,	7	a	7½
TOBACCO, leaf,	3 00	a	3 75
VARNISH,	20	a	22
WINES, Madeira,	70	a	2 50
Port,			2 25
Malaga,	34	a	45

BANK RATES OF EXCHANGE, WILMINGTON.

Bank checks on Philadelphia,	1 pr. ct. prem	
" " New York,	1 "	"
" " Boston,	1 "	"

RATES OF FREIGHT HENCE TO NEW YORK

Naval Stores, 25 a 30 cts. Spirits Turp 50 per bbl,
Rice, 15 cts. per hundred
Cotton, 90c per bale.
Cotton goods and yarns, 50 cts. pr. bale.
Tobacco, $3 00 per hogshead.
Lumber, $4 a $6 00 per m,

To Philadelphia.—Spirits 50c. Naval Stores, 25 a 00c. Lumber $5.
Cotton goods and yarns, to Philadelphia, 6 cts per cubic foot.
To Baltimore—Spirits 50c. Naval Stores 30 a 33c. Lumber $4½.
Cotton, $1 25, Yarns 6c. per cubic foot.
To Boston.—Spirits 50c. Naval Stores, 35c.

WILMINGTON MARKET—Oct. 1.

NAVAL STORES.—Turpentine continues to arrive slowly, and prices have ranged for several days a little higher than this day week. Sales were made yesterday at $2 55. No sales to-day, up to noon; $2 50, however, has been offered.

BACON.—The supply continues ample for the demand, without material, if any change in prices.

CORN.—Two cargoes, about 2,400 bushels, have arrived from Mattamuskete since our last, which was taken by a dealer at 51 cents by the cargo.

HAY.—100 bales extra Eastern, sold at 75 cents; and — bales ordinary, sold at 60 cents, all at private sale. — bales Philadelphia, at auction, went off at 40 a 42 1-2 cents.

LIME.—200 casks sold at auction to-day, at $1 12 1-2 cents.

TIMBER & LUMBER—For good Mill Timber $5 to $6 50, and extra from $7 to $7 25. There has been two sales within the last week at $7 25. Lumber Quarter Boards $9. Common Timber, no alteration.

SHINGLES—$2 50.

STAVES—No demand.

SALT.—Sales of Turks' Island at 35 cents per bushel, from store. Sack Salt, sales at $1 50 to $1 60, from store.

RICE.—The market begins to open for this article, and sales have been made at an advance on former quotations; we quote at $3 50.

CHARLESTON MARKET—Sept. 26th

Rice—The sales of the week have exceeded the receipts nearly double—the former amounting to rising of 1500 bbls., against 850 bbls. received. We quote an advance of fully ¼ on all qualities—extremes $2¾ a $3¾, principal sales at $3¼ a $3 3-8, the latter for a choice article. Among the transactions, we note but one parcel of about 70 bbls., of the new crop, of not very prime quality, at $3 5-8.

Rough Rice—The receipts are about 6,000 bushels, of which 2500 bushels have changed hands—1560 bushels at 75 and 79c., and 1000 bushels at 92½ cents.

Grain—Of Corn, the receipts of the past week amount to only 1060 sacks Western from New Orleans; it sold at 60c., sacks included. The stock in dealer's hands is now considerably reduced, and store prices have advanced by dealers to 68 a 75c.

Bacon and Lard—The market for both articles continues rather quiet than otherwise, with receipts exceeding the present demand.

NEW YORK MARKET—Sept. 26.

Turpentine. Wilmington, soft,	$2 75	a	3 00
do Newbern, "	2 75	a	3 00
Spirits Turpentine,	37	a	40
Tar,	2 60	a	2 25
Rice, per cwt.	3 59	a	4 37½

Naval Stores—Turpentine is without material change, and although generally held at $3 per 280 lbs., holders have been able to effect, as yet, but a sale of 450 bbls. Newbern, to a transient buyer, at this price. Spirits Turpentine has sold in lots, as wanted, within our range, reaching in some cases the lowest figure for cash, and the highest on 4 months credit. Rosin and Tar are without alteration.

MARRIED.

At Lebanon Chapel, Wrightsville Sound, on the 23d ult., by the Rev. Dr. Drane, Mr. Edward A. Cushing, formerly of Zanesville, Ohio, to Miss Mary Sophia, eldest daughter of Mr. Talcott Burr, of Wilmington.

In Robeson county, on the 20th ult., by the Rev. Elias Davis, Mr. Epinetus Griffin, of Columbus county, to Miss Esther, daughter of Chas. Williams, of Robeson.

In Orange county, on the 17th ult., by the Rev. S. Cass, Mr. Abner M. Faison, to Miss Adeline S. Morrow.

In Newbern, Mr. Daniel W. Hurtt, to Miss Maria E., daughter of Mr. Wm. Tisdale.

DIED.

In Wentworth, Rockingham county, on the 15th ult., after a lingering illness of forty-five days, Miss Lucinda S., daughter of Robert Martin, Esq.

In Newbern, on the 15th ult., Mr. Levin W. Paul, aged 38 years.

In Robeson county, Mr. Angus B. Currie, in the 34th year of his age. Also, Miss Isabella Currie, in the 20th year of her age.

In the city of New York, on the 12th ult., Miss Louisa Morning, of Newbern, in the 43d year of her age.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED.

Sept 24—Schr Emma Louisa, Boon, Phila., to Brown & DeRosset.
Schr American Eagle, Leavitt, Philadelphia, to G W Davis
26—Schr Middleton, Pugh, Middleton, N. C., to Brown & DeRosset.
28—Schr Mary Frances, Pugh, Middleton, N. C., to Brown & DeRosset.
Schr Julia, Vangilder, Charleston, to G W Davis.
29—Barque Solomon Piper, Merithew, N York, to G W Davis.
Brig Francis, Savin, Philadelphia, to G W Davis.
Brig David Duffel, Collett, New York, to G W Davis.
Schr Ann Maria, Pollock, Onslow, to G W Davis.

CLEARED.

Sept 24—Schr Larch, Burnham, New York, by G W Davis.
Schr Hannah & Abigail, Leland, Boston, by G W Davis.
Schr John Pugh, Capps, Little River, by G W Davis.
Schr Marion, Brown, Shallotte, by G W Davis.
26—Brig W L Jones, Hobart, New York, by C D Ellis.
Schr John Hartman, Paulin, Philadelphia, by E J Lutterloh.
Schr Zenobia, Midyett, Middleton, N. C., by J Mulock.
Schr Samuel Hyman, Davis, Middleton, N. C., by J Mulock.
Schr Friendship, Wade, Beaufort, N. C., by J Mulock.
Schr Sarah Jane, Marden, Philadelphia, by J Mulock.
28—Schr Wilmington, French, Baltimore, by Brown & DeRosset.
29—Schr A F Thorn, Sandrord, New York, by E J Lutterloh.
Schr Olive, Smith, New York, by E J Lutterloh.
Schr J B Spafford, Nathan, Alexandria, Va., by C D Ellis.
Schr E S Powell, Powell, New York, by G W Davis.
30—Brig Dirigo, Tibbetts, Porto Rico, by E Dickinson.
Brig St Marks, Anderson, Guadaloupe, by Barry & Bryant.
Schr Mary Eliza, McCumber, Onslow, by G W Davis.
Oct 1—Schr Ann Maria, Pollock, Onslow, by G W Davis.

Real Estate for Sale.

THE PLANTER'S HOTEL, with the Lot upon which it stands, situated South of the Rail Road bridge, and now occupied by Thomas King

Two Lots, with the houses thereon, corner of Brunswick and Second streets, North of the Rail Road.

House and Lot adjoining the same on the North, now occupied by Augustine as a grocery.

The above will afford a safe and lucrative investment for capital. The property is now paying a good per cent., and if not disposed of at private sale before then, will be closed at auction on the third November next. Apply to

W. A. BERRY, M. D.
October 2, 1846. 3-tf

Notice.

APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature for a charter of a company to clear out or improve the navigation of New River, in Onslow county, N. C.—the company to be styled the New River Navigation Company.
October 2, 1846. 3-

NEW CHEAP CASH STORE.

FIRST DOOR IN R. W. BROWN'S NEW BUILDINGS, ON FRONT STREET, A FEW DOORS FROM MARKET STREET.

THE subscribers beg leave to announce to the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, that they are now opening a very large and general assortment of ***Dry Goods***, among which are,

Superfine Broad Cloths
Beaver and Pilot do
Bl'k & fancy Cassimeres
Satinets and Kentucky Jeans
Bl'k Satin Cut Velvet and other Vestings
Canvass and Padding
8-4, 10-4 and 12-4 Bed Blankets, some very fine.
Negro blankets, a large supply
Red and white Flannel
Carpeting, a large supply
Bed Ticking and Apron checks
Irish Linen and Lawns
Cravats and Scarfs
Table and Bird Eye Diapers
8-4 brown Damask do
8-4 Damask table Cloths
Bleached & br shirtings and sheetings
Turkey Red cotton
Cross Creek Factory do
30 32 & 34 inch Umbrellas
A large supply of Looking Glasses
Coat, Pant & Vest Buttons
Pearl do
Silk Twist and patent Thread
Silk and Cotton Pocket Handkerchiefs &c &c. &c.

FOR LADIES WEAR.

Plain black silks
Colored, plain & striped silks
Bombazines, a large supply
Graduated Robes
Tarleton do
Cashmere de Ecosse
Mousiin De Laines
Bl'k & colored Alpacas
Striped, plaid & fig'd do new style
820 pieces Calicoes, well assorted
1265 Shawls, some very fine
Swiss, Mull and Book Muslins
Plaid and striped Muslins
Jaconet and Cambric do
1200 Linen do hdkf
Bonnet and cap Ribbon
Bl'k & col'd Lutestrings
Lace & Edgings assort'd
Bl'k. and white English silk Hose
do raw do
do & col'd Cashmere do
White, brown and black cotton do
Ladies kid, silk and worsted Gloves and Mits, assorted
Men's Kid and Burlin Gloves

Together with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention; all of which, being purchased by the package at *reduced* prices, will be offered at uncommonly *low prices* for cash.

We would call the attention of country merchants to our stock, and solicit them to examine the same before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that we can offer better bargains than they ever had offered in this market.

JOHN KYLE & CO
Wilmington, N. C., Oct 2, 1846. 3-y

Administrator's Notice.

AT SEPTEMBER TERM, 1846, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, for the County of New Hanover, the subscriber obtained Letters of Administration on the estate of Edw'd Healey, dec'd. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to present them as by law required, or they will be barred of recovery.

JAS. BAXTER, Adm'r.
Wilmington, Oct 2, 1846. 3-3t

New Store.

DRY GOODS,

AT NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND BALTIMORE PRICES.

HAVING just opened a lot of very pretty and cheap goods, among which may be found a complete assortment for Ladies' wear, such as Cashmere de Ecosse, Mouseline de Laine, Oregon and Wellington Plaids; Calicoes of all qualities, from 6¼ cents upward; a beautiful lot of Shawls, such as Cashmere, Tueskeri, Brocha, &c.; White, Red, and Green Flannels; Apron Checks; Bed Ticking; Cotton and Woollen Hose, and half do., very cheap; Alpacas; Bombazines; Merinos, of all qualities.

Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings; Cassinetts, Kerseys, Blankets; bleached and unbleached Domestics, of all qualities; with a variety of other things too numerous to mention, all of which will be sold very low for cash.

JOHN CAMPER,
Front street, Brown's new building.
October 2, 1846. 3-3t

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature for the passage of an Act to prevent hauling of seines within two miles inside and one mile outside of the bar of New River, Onslow county, N. C. October 2, 1846. 3-

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office, at Wilmington, N. C., the 30th September, 1846. Those whose names appear on this list will please ask for advertised Letters.

A.

Armstrong, Isom
Averitt, Wm
Adams, capt H I.
Alston, miss A
Arthur, capt E
Armstrong, miss Mary
Atkinson, Evan
Allen, Wm.

B.

Barnes; John 2
Bradley, Nathan
Browden; T
Bryant, B F N
Bernie, miss Mary
Burnett; miss Mary
Burgwin; H W
Bufort; Wm
Burr & Arnold
Burgwin; Hill 2
Bryant; D M 2
Biddle; col Sam'l
Bryant; Thos M
Barton; George T
Brinkley; Jacob
Bear, H M
Buchner; M J
Batten, C C
Bower; John
Brown; J B jr
Bartol; Geo W
etts; Sihry
Below; C
Brinkley; Wm
Burr; G W
Brothers; M C
Bryant; B
Berthpehner; G T
Baldwin; S A
Brimage; Thos
Bryant; Jesse L 2
Brinson; Aaron
Bremmer; Z
Barnhill; T C
Berry; S

C.

Clark; Silas M 2
Capps; Council
Creni, Richard
Chambers; John A
Cains; miss Elizabeth
Churchil; Burk
Craig; Silvey
Collins; D W
Chapman, George
Curtice; Chas
Coney; C J
urre; Great
Cosser; Geo W
Collins; Washington
Craig; John B
Clark; Neil
Carack; Jos H

D.

Davis; B T
DeRosset; mrs Sally
Dopcher; C
Doughty; James
Davy; John P
Due; N
Dudley; M
Davis; M
Davis; Isaac
Derkyer; M

E.

Emmett; miss C 2
Evans, C B
Evans; miss Rhoda
Ennis; Christopher
Eason; Wm
Evans; Relia
Evans; miss Jane M
Elwell; Jacob M

F.

Floyd; Stephen
Freshwater; Jas
Fitzmaurice; H
Fanning; Wm
Flinn; John
Fennell; Robert
Fairfield; J B
Finney; Hannah
Foy; miss Elizabeth

G.

Green; Nancy
Ginn; C
Gurnett; T S
Garrison; Simeon
Gary; John
Godley; Thos

H.

Havens; B H
Hawes; Anthony
Hathorm; Alonzo H 2
Herendon; Susan
Hines; miss Mary Ann
Holmes; Gabriel jr
Harriss, Wm
Hines; F
Hiboron; M W
Hodge; Wesley 2
Hansley; Wm M
Hewlet, Alex
Howell, Hyram 2
Helling, H A
Harris, Nehemiah T
Hamilton, John S
Hartsom Rev W L
Holdridge J J
Hode, T W
Humphreys, A P
Hargrove, Henry
Hastings, m
Hankings, Stephen
Hadden, John L & Co

J.

Jenkings, Dolly 2
Jarrolds, B J
Johnson, J C
Jarvis & Brown
Jarsellby, John D
Jone, Polly
Jefferson, H M

K.

Kitchen, John L
Kelly, D F

L.

Lanier, B
Legwin, John
Lynch, Jordan
Langston, Joseph
Lumsden, Wm
Leach, Catharine
Larkins, J
Lamon, John 3
Latham, Wm B
Lewis, miss Mary A
Luthwick, E F
Leib, Jacob
Long & Daniels
Lane, P
Longsmith, L
Lodge Grand Sec'ty of Grand Lodge of N C

M.

Moore, miss E
Morgan, Lewis
McDaniel, Isaac
Meeds, Jason
Moore, miss Mary
Mooney, Wm
Mills, Wm
Myers, T L
Manuel, Betsey
Myers, W B
Morris, miss Mary
McDaniel, George
Murrell, James
Murrell, E J
Macke hoogary, M
Mitchell, L
Mory, Alexander
Millen, Peter
Moore, Rev Wm M'D
Miller, Rev Daniel, chaplain 3d Brigade N C Militia
Morris, Carton
Morse, John
Morse Christopher

N. & O.

Night, J | Newton, E | Norman, M C | Ormond, W

P. & Q.

Payne, Hetty
Pollock, Geo W
Piven, D B
Pope, J N
Pendegrast, Garrot
Price, mrs Elizabeth
Price, W W
Picott, C C
Paxton; miss Isadora
Perkins, M
Pierce, capt H
Pritchett, Jas H
Quinn, L

R.

Robinson, miss E
Roberts, Jas
Radcliff, Timothy
Renolds, miss M A
Robison, John
Roberts, John
Rising, John
Rogers, Mathairs
Rush, miss E
Robbins, Robert
Robinson, Charles
Raifuden, R L
Renolds, Norton
Radley, H N

S.

Sheppard, John 2
Somers, M E
Swift, McRee
Small, Wm
Smith, Benjamin
Sherwood, D
Schrader, T 2
Smith, Peter 4
Springs, Joseph
Smith Wm
Sellars, miss Sarah 2
Sullivan, Wm
Smith, Jas H 2
Scott, Everett
Simmons, Wiley
Sedgley, Caleb
Soretell, Calvin,
Smith, Thomas,
Sylvester, J T
Street, dr W N
Sloan, messrs J & R
Smith, George
Smith, miss Mary E
Scout, A D
Swinson, G
Sanders, Lewis

T.

Thomas, Wm 2
Thirston, W C
Terney, Thomas
Thompson, D W G
Turner, Mark
Thirston, miss Mary
Tharp Thomas W
Thompson, A P

U. & V.

Urquhart, James
Vogle, Lewis T
Vange, A

W.

Williams, David
Wilson, capt T H
Wilson, miss Catharine
Williams Marietta
Weeschansin, Dierk A
Welch, capt Mark
Williams, M M 2
Wilmington R
Whordge, W
Williams, W
Williams, mrs Elizbath
Williams, Jesse W 2
Wingett, capt Wm 3
Wakefield, L
Wilkins, Thos C
Whitaker, A B
Wilby, miss Rebecca
Woodward, John
Whitley, N R
Wilson, Wm

Y.

Yonge, C C
York, Josiah

WM. C. BETTENCOURT, P. M.
Oct 2, 1846 3

Notice.

APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature for the charter of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, for the purpose of improving the navigation of Cape Fear River, from Wilmington to Haywood, in Chatham county, N. C.

October 2, 1846. 3-

CHEAP DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING STORE,

Wilmington, N. C.

TELLER

RESPECTFULLY announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has received, and is constantly receiving, a *NEW

TO THE PEOPLE.

THE session of Congress, which has just terminated, will be long and gratefully remembered by all true republicans for the triumphant success of many of their cherished principles and measures. While we heartily rejoice at the triumph of the principles which it has been our constant effort to advocate and defend, and from which no prosperity, no adversity, can swerve us; we cannot be unmindful of the attidude in which we are placed by a recent vote of both houses of Congress:—we allude to the contemplated withdrawal of their patronage from the newspaper press. To this decision we cheerfully bow, sensible as we are of the patriotic motives which have led to it. But we trust that this decision of Congress increases rather than diminishes our claim to the support of a high power—that of *the people*; and to them we confidently appeal to aid us, by *their* patronage, in sustaining at the seat of government a journal that is inflexibly devoted to their interests and the true interests of the country.

It is known to every one, that the chief source of sustaining a newspaper is not the magnitude of its subscription list, so much as the advertising patronage which may be bestowed upon it. In large commercial cities, indeed, the latter is usually the concomitant of the former, as it becomes the obvious interest of mercantile men to advertise in those papers which are the most extensively circulated. Washington, however, is differently situated. Deprived of the advertising patronage incident to a mercantile community, and burdened with peculiar and enormous expenses which are not elsewhere incurred, nothing but a very long list of subscribing patrons can sustain a paper in usefulness—if, indeed, even in existence. The proprietors of the "Union" have hitherto spared no pains, and no expense, to make their paper worthy of the metropolis, and worthy of the support of that great party under whose banner they are enlisted. In publishing the most full and ample debates of the two houses of Congress, it is believed, ever before attempted on this continent in a daily newspaper, they have secured the services of the best reporters which the country afforded, but at the enormous cost of $12,000 or $15,000 per year. Their extensive foreign and domestic correspondence is another large item of expense, but the instructive usefulness of which is so highly commended and appreciated as to justify almost any outlay to attain it. Still, it must be evident that these heavy expenses cannot be borne, unless the subscription list is commensurate to the undertaking; and although we can boast of 15,000 subscribers, (including daily, tri-weekly, and weekly,) yet this list must be still considerably enlarged to enable the proprietors of the "Union" to sustain all its usefulness, and to insure them against pecuniary loss. Invoking, then, again, the aid and support of all true friends of republican government, and pledging ourselves to renewed efforts in the cause of the glorious principles we cherish, we offer the following proposals:

The "DAILY UNION" will be published, as heretofore, at $10 per annum, payable in advance. Its character hitherto has been almost exclusively political. We purpose in future to devote a portion of its columns to domestic news of general interest, and to miscellaneous literature, which, without impairing its political influence may render it the more acceptable to an extended class of readers.

The "SEMI-WEELLY UNION" will be published every Monday and Thursday, during the recess of Congress, at $5 per annum. This contains all the matter contained in the "*Daily Union*," except local advertisements. During the sessions of Congress three numbers, instead of two, will be issued, without any extra charge to subscribers.

Enlargement of the Weekly Union.

The "WEEKLY UNION" is issued every Saturday; and as arrangements are in progress to enlarge it to near *double its present size*, we shall soon be enabled to give nearly every article which may appear in the daily and semi weekly editions, at the extremely low rate of $2. We propose also to give, in this edition, a complete synoptical summary of the proceedings in both houses of Congress—thus rendering the "Weekly Union" a most valuable channel of information to all classes of our country. But, to remunerate us for this enterprise, an extensive subscription list is absolutely indispensable.

CONGRESSIONAL REGISTER.

In addition to the foregoing, we have resolved to publish, during the sessions of the national legislature, a "*Congressional Register*," to be issued weekly, and to contain a FULL REPORT of the daily proceedings and debates of both houses. Indeed' the arrangements which we have made with the very best corps of reporters will enable us to give even more full and extended reports than we have produced during this session, superior as we claim them to be to any preceding ones. The Register will be made up from the daily reports in the "Union," carefully revised by an experienced editor, and will constitute a complete and authentic record of the session. An appendix will be added, uniform with the Register, and to be sent gratuitously to subscribers, comprising a list of the acts passed during the session, with a synopsis of their contents, and a reference, when necessary, to previous legislation. This will form the most complete history of the sessions of Congress, and will be furnished at the low price of SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS for the next session.

☞ POSTMASTERS are authorized to act as our agents; and by sending us five yearly subscribers, with the subscription money, for either the *Daily*, *Semi-Weekly*, or *Weekly*, will be entitled to one copy of the same edition as they furnish us subscribers for.

☞ The CONGRESSIONAL REGISTER will be furnished them *on the same terms*.

Clubs will be furnished with

5	copies of the Daily for		$40 00
5	do	Semi-Weekly	20 00
10	do	do	35 00
5	do	Weekly	8 00
10	do	do	15 00
20	do	Congressional Register	10 00

The name of no person will be entered upon our books unless the payment of the subscription be made in advance.

RITCHIE & HEISS.

To the Riding and Travelling Community.

THE subscriber has, and intends keeping constantly on hand, at his old stand on Market street, a general assortment of goods in his line, to wit, Ladies and Gentlemen's SADLES, BRIDLES, AND MARTINGALES, Hard Leather, Imitation, Fancy and Common TRUNKS, Valices, Carpet and Saddle Bags, Ladies Sachels, Coach, Gig, Buggy and wagon HARNESS, Collars, Whips, Stirrups, Bits, Spurs, &c. &c. All of which he warrants to be of the best workmanship and materials, and are offered for sale at the lowest prices.

ALSO —Charriottees, Buggies, Trotting Waggons and Sulkies, for sale low. Northern Sole Leather and Shoe Maker's Findings.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.

N. B.—Particular attention will be paid to manufacturing SADDLES and HARNESS to order, and repairing the same, together with trimming Carriages and making Church Cushions.

Sept 18, 1846. G. C. H.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.

September Term, A. D, 1846.

P K. DICKINSON & Co.
vs.
CROTON MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Original Attachment.—John Hall, Chas D. Ellis, Bishop & Jones, George R. French, Henry Nutt, Sandford & Smith, and Robert S. Macomber, summoned as Garnishees.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants are not inhabitants of this State, or so absconds or conceals themselves that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon them; it is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Journal, notifying the said defendants to appear at the next term of this court, to be holden at the Court-house in the town of Wilmington, on the second Monday in December next, replevy and plead to issue, or the debts due from the garnishees will be condemned to satisfy plaintiff's demand.

Teste, L. H. MARSTELLER, Cl'k.
Sept 25, 1846 [Pr. fee, $5,62½.] 2-6t.

Brigade Orders No. 2.

HEAD QUARTERS, 3RD BRIGADE,
6TH DIVISION NORTH-CAROLINA MILITIA.
WILMINGTON, 25th August, 1846.

To Colonels Commanding 24th, 30th, 31st, and 39th Regiments of North Carolina Militia.

YOU are hereby ordered to have your respective Regiments ready for inspection and review at the following times and places, viz:

The 24th Regiment at Jacksonville, Onslow County, on Wednesday, the 11th day of November next. The 31st Regiment at Kenansville, Duplin County, on Saturday, the 14th day of November. The 39th Regiment at Smithville, Brunswick County, on Wednesday, the 18th November. The 30th Regiment at Wilmington, New Hanover County, on Saturday, the 21st November.

The line to be formed and ready for inspection and review at 11 o'clock, A. M.

You will make your returns as required by the 35th Section of the Militia Laws, to the Brigadier General, at this place, on or before the 25th of October.

By order of
L. H. MARSTELLER, Brig. Gen'l.
WM. N. PEDEN, Aid-de-Camp.

NEW Confectionary Store.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been burnt out by the late fire in Fayetteville, has removed to this place, and taken a store on the south side of Market street, five doors east of the corner of Market and Front streets, where he is now prepared to serve the public with fresh Candies and Confectionaries of his own manufacture, either at wholesale or retail. Old customers are respectfully requested to forward their orders, which shall be filled on short notice and packages forwarded according to instruction.

DAVID SHAW, Confectioner,
Late of Fayetteville.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 11th, 1846.—[52-3t

House and Lot For Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER being desirous of removing into the country, offers for sale his House and Lot, situated on Dock street. The House has five comfortable rooms, four with fire-places, with all necessary out-buildings attached. The Lot is 66 by 165 ft., well improved with shade trees, and an excellent well of water in the yard. ALSO, another Lot adjoining, highly improved for a garden, 66 by 165 ft., which is an excellent building Lot. The situation is very healthy and pleasant, both in winter and summer seasons.

Terms will be made easy to the purchaser with warrantee title. I. PETERSON.

Sept. 4th, 1846.—[51-tf

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
ONSLOW COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
August Term, 1846.

Jasper Etheridge, vs. Thos. Cooke and Samuel Engle. } Original attachment returnable to this Term.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants are inhabitants of another government, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for the space of six weeks, that the Defendants appear at the next term of the Court, to be holden on the first Monday of November next, and replevy and plead to issue, or judgment final by default will be rendered against them, and the property attached condemned for the satisfaction of the Plaintiffs' debt. JASPER ETHERIDGE, Cl'k.

Sept 18, 1846 [Pr. fee, $5 62½.] 1-6t

WINDOW SASHES—BLINDS and DOORS.

THE subscriber is agent for one of the best manufactories at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles, which will be boxed up and delivered on board of vessels in New York, at the LOWEST PRICES, and at short notice. Persons about to contract for buildings, will find it to their interest to call and examine prices before sending their orders abroad.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale on accommodating terms, the following parcels of Real Estate, viz: Fifteen or twenty Lots, situated just outside the limits of the corporation, and on the East side of the Newbern Road. Also, three thousand acres of Land, upon which there is a Saw and Grist Mill, (upon an improved principle,) about one mile from town, on the Newbern Road. There is about 180 acres of cleared land. The balance is well timbered with Oak, Cypress and Pine. There are also nine tasks of Turpentine Boxes already cut upon it; besides about as many more as yet untapped. Also a good Brick-Yard. Also a tract of land on the Sound, adjoining the lands of Dr. John Hill containing about 225 acres. Upon this property, there is a considerable amount of stock, consisting of Hogs, Cattle, &c., which will be disposed of with the property. Also, two Houses and Lots where the subscriber now lives.

ALSO,

Two or three valuable negro women and children for sale.

For further particulars, those desirous of purchasing, can apply to the subscriber.

MILES COSTIN.
Wilmington, N. C, Sept 11, 1846 52 tf

MONUMENTS, TOMB TABLES, *Head & Foot Stones, &c.*

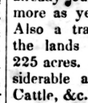
THE subscriber has taken the AGENCY of an extensive MARBLE MANUFACTORY at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles on as favorable terms as can be procured from any other establishment.

GUY C. HOTCHKISS.
Wilmington, N C, Feb 13, 1846 22-1y

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 17th inst., his man ZACKARIAH, aged about — years. Zackariah, can read and write is yellow complected; has loss one of his upper centre teeth. He is about 6 feet high very intelligent, a complete blacksmith and a good jobbing carpenter. He took with him two suits of clothing, a dark green frock coat, dark grey pantaloons and striped vest, as dress; and a suit of white homespun oznaburgs and white plains Jackson coat dyed green. He will no doubt make every effort to get off by water to Charleston or make his way to Wilmington. I will pay the above reward to whoever will deliver him to me at my residence on Waccamaw, to Messrs. Robertson & Blacklock, in Charleston; E. Waterman, in Georgetown—or, for his confinement in any jail in the State, so that I get him again.

Georgetown, Sept 4 1846 51-2m



MEDICAL CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Onslow county, that they have entered into co-partnership for the practice of Medicine, under the firm of LANGDON & COWAN. They will attend to the practice of the profession in all its branches. They have located themselves at Jacksonville, where they can always be found when not professionally engaged.

SAMUEL LANGDON,
WILLIAM D. COWAN.
June 5, 1846. 38-tf

LATEST IMPROVEMENT IN THE
CAMPHINE LAMP.

B. MURPHY & Co., Manufacturers, Philadelphia, respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Wilmington and of the State, to their improvemeut in the Camphine Lamp, which warrants them in saying that for *half the money* they will give *double the light* of any Oil or Lard Lamp yet invented. These Lamps are especially worthy the attention of Trustees of Churches, Halls, and of Public Buildings in general, that require to be well lit. They manufacture every variety of Lamp, and have some of beautiful workmanship for the Centre Table, varying in price from $1 50 to $6.

Specimens may be seen by calling at the Counting House of Mr. HENRY NUTT.

Wilmington, April 17 1846. 31-12m

FOR SALE—10 bbls very superior Old Rye Whiskey, just received from Baltimore. For sale by E J LUTTERLOH.

20,000 BACK and front streaker Brick, for sale by
E J LUTTERLOH.

DAGUERREOTYPE MINIATURES.

MR. HUMPHREY would respectfully announce to the citizens of Wilmington, that he purposes remaining in this place a short time, and of giving all an opportunity of procuring a correct likeness of themselves and friends in his superior style.

Having connection with three of the most successful Daguerreotype Rooms in the State of New York, he has advantages which but few artists can realize.

Portraits taken in a superior style, perfectly true to nature, of very fine tone, gilded and colored so that no climate will effect them in the least.

Daguerreotypes taken by the old process, gilded and colored so as to render them equal to those taken at the present day.

Portraits of sick or diseased persons taken at their residences if required.

Particular attention given to those wishing to engage in the business. Instruction with all the latest improvements, apparatus and stock, furnished on reasonable terms.

For further information inquire at his room, on Front street up stairs adjoining Dr. Ware's, directly opposite the Chronicle Office.

January 30, 1846. 20-tf

J. T. SCHONWALD, *BOTANIC PHYSICIAN.*

WOULD take this opportunity of expressing his gratitude to the citizens of Wilmington and its vicinity, for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes by strict attention to his profession, to merit the support of the community.

He continues to keep on hand a large stock of Botanic Medicines, of his own manufacture, such as remedies for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Cholic, Gravels, Liver and Spleen Complaints, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, sick Head-ache, Piles, Nervous diseases, Worms, Tetter, and all diseases of the Skin, Itch, Scrofula, all kinds of Fevers, &c. &c.

These remedies are all of *purely Vegetable* com position, and are universally known to possess virtues that have never been excelled by any series of Medicines ever offered to the public.

Charles C. Rninehardt's *PATENT GLASS PAD*

Double and Single Lever Truss, for HERNIA.

Dr. J. T. S. has on hand, and offers for sale, at manufacturer's prices, a large supply of the above Truss, consisting of eighteen different shapes and all sizes. They are pronounced by all who have used them to be superior to any Truss ever before invented. He feels confident that a trial of the above Truss will satisfy any person of its superiority.

The above medicines are for sale in Princess street, near Rankin & Martin's Auction and Commission Store, at wholesale and retail.

Wilmington, N. C., May 8, 1846 34-3m

Bates' Patent Shower Bath.

A FEW of these convenient portable Baths', just received. This Bath is seven feet in height, and occupies a space of only two square feet upon the floor. It is designed for chamber use, and makes a very pretty piece of furniture.

For sale by BARRY & BRYANT.

May 29. 1846

New Merchant Tailoring ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscribers would inform the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, that he has opened, in the store recently occupied by Mr. P. M. Luciani, next door to Dr. Shaw's Drug Store, and is now receiving a large and well selected stock of

GOODS,

consisting in part of French, English and American blue, black and fancy Cloths, fancy colored Cassimeres and Vestings. Also, an excellent assortment of

Ready-Made Clothing,

among which are every variety and style of Dress, Frock and Sack Coats, Pants and Vests, all of which were got up under my own direction at the North, expressly for the Southern Market.

The Outfitting Department

has been selected with great care, and consists of Silk, Linen and Cotton Shirts & Drawers, Gloves, Suspenders, Linen Bosoms and Collars, Cravats, Stocks, Handkerchiefs and Neck Ties, and every other article usually kept in his line, all of which will be offered *lower* than has ever before been offered in this market, for *Cash*.

SAMUEL BOYD & CO.

FRESH BEEF, PORK AND LAMB.

STALLS Nos. 2 & 4.

THE subscriber not wishing to enter into a long detail, would merely state to the citizens of Wilmington, that he is now prepared to supplytheir tables with the best of

BEEF, PORK AND LAMB.

at the lowest prices. His arrangements are such as will warrant him in saying the *best*, for he will have that or none. Hotels or families can have the beef sent to their houses if they wish.

☞ Drovers can have a ready sale for their cattle, by applying to me.

JOSEPH M. TILLY.
Oct. 19, 1845. 1-tf

FRESH BEEF.

JAMES PETTEWAY

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Wilmington, that he keeps for sale at the Market-house, the best of

FRESH MEATS,

of every description, and he solicits a share of public patronage.

Hotels or families can have their purchases sent to their houses if desired.

DROVERS will please always give him a call before disposing of their live stock, as he will give the highest price the market will afford.

Jan'y 2, 1846 16-tf

ALL persons indebted to me are urgently requested to come forward and adjust their accounts without further notice. All to whom I am indepted are requested to hand in their claims by the 15th July, at which time I expect to leave for the North.

V. R. PEIRSON will attend to the business during my absence. Every thing done by him will be considered as done myself. The balance of the stock of goods will be sold at cost.

July 3, 1846] H. S. KELLY.

Selling off AT COST.

OWING to the large stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, I offer rare inducements to those in want of CLOTHING.

My stock is large, and embraces every article that is usually kept in a Clothing Store, all of which I offer at New York cost and charges, for *CASH*.

H. S. KELLY,
May 22, 1846] Market street.

CARRIAGES.

Market Street, about 300 Yards above the Episcopal Church.

THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand a large and general assortment of

CARRIAGES,

of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms. Among which may be found,

Coaches, Barouches, Charriots, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkies, Wagons, &c.

All orders in the above line thankfully received and faithfully executed. Repairing done at short notice and in the neatest manner.

He has also on hand and continues to manufacture HARNESS, of every description; SADDLES, BRIDLES, TRUNKS, &c. ISAAC WELLS.

Wilmington, May 8, 1846. 34-1y

M'ALISTER'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT.

THE preceding figure is given to represent the INSENSIBLE PERSPIRATION. It is the great Evacuation for the impurities of the body. It will be noticed that a thick cloudy mist issues from all points of the surface, which indicates that this perspiration flows uninterruptedly when we are in health, but ceases when we are sick.—Life cannot be sustained without it. It is thrown off from the blood and other juices of the body, and disposes by this means, of nearly all the impurities within us. The language of Scripture is, "in the BLOOD is the Life." If it ever becomes impure, it may be traced directly to the stoppage of the Insensible Perspiration. Thus we see, all that is necesseary when the blood is stagnant, or infected, is to open the pores, and it relieves itself from all impurity INSTANTLY. Its own heat and vitality are sufficient, without one particle of medicine, except to open the pores upon the surface. Thus we see the folly of taking so much internal remedies. All practitioners, however, direct their efforts to restore the Insensible Perspiration. The Thompsonian, for instance, STEAMS, the Hydropathist shrouds us in wet blankets, the Homopathist deals out infinitissimals, the Pholopathist bleeds and doses us with mercury, and the blustering Quack gorges us with pills, pills, pills.

To give some idea of the amount of the Insensible Perspiration, we will state that the learned Dr. Lewenhock ascertained that five-eighths of all we receive into the stomach, passed off by this means. In other words, if we eat and drink eight pounds per day, we evacuate five pounds of it by the Insensible Perspiration.

This is none other than the used up particles of the blood, and other juices giving place to the new and fresh ones. To check this, therefore, is to retain in the system five-eights of all the virulent matter that nature demands should leave the body.

By a sudden transition from heat to cold, the pores are stopped the perspiration ceases, and disease begins at once to develope itself. Hence, a stoppage of this flow of the juices, originates so many complaints.

It is by stopping the pores, that overwhelms mankind with coughs, colds, and consumption. Nine-tenths of the world die from diseases induced by a stoppage of the Insensible Perspiration.

Let me ask, now, every candid mind, what course seems the most reasonable to pursue, to unstop the pores, after they are closed. Would you give physic to unstop the pores? Or would you apply something that would do this upon the surface, where the clogging actually is? And yet I know of no physician who makes any external application to effect it. Under these circumstances, I present to physicians, and all others, McAlister's ALL-HEALING OINTMENT, or the WORLD'S SALVE. It has POWER to restore perspiration on the feet, on the head, around old sores, upon the chest, in short upon any part of the body, whether diseased slightly or severely.

It has power to cause all external sores, scrofulous humors, skin diseases, poisonous wounds, to discharge their putrid matter, then heals them.

It is a Remedy that sweeps off the whole catalogue of cutaneous disorders, and restores the entire cuticle to its healthy functions.

I have used it for the last fourteen years for all diseases of the chest, consumption, liver, involving the utmost danger and responsibily, and I declare before Heaven and man, that not in one single case has it failed to benefit, when the patient was within the reach of mortal means.

I have had physicians, learned in the profession; I have had ministers of the Gospel, Judges on the bench, Aldermen and Lawyers, gentlemen of the highest erudition and MULTITUDES of the POOR, use it in every variety of way, and there has been but one voice—one united, universal voice—saying "McAlister, your Ointment is GOOD."

HEADACHE.

The Salve has cured persons of the Headache of 12 years standing, and who had it regularly every week, so that vomiting often took place.

Deafness and Ear Ache are helped with like success.

OLD SORES.

That some Sores are an outlet to the impurities of the system, is, because they cannot pass off through the natural channels of the Insensible Perspiration. If such sores are healed up, the impurities must have some other outlet, or it will endanger life. This Salve will always provide for such emergencies

RHEUMATISM.

It removes almost immediately the inflamation and swelling, when the pain of course ceases.

FEVERS.

In all cases of fever, the difficulty lies in the pores being locked up, so that the heat and perspiration cannot pass off. If the least moisture could be started, the crisis has passed and the danger over. The All-Healing Ointment will in all cases of fevers almost ins antly unlock the skin and bring forth the perspiration.

IN SCROFULA, ERYSIPELAS, SALT RHEUM, LIVER COMPLAINT, SORE EYES, QUINCY, SORE THROAT, BRONCHITIS, BROKEN OR SORE BREAST, PILES, ALL CHEST DISEASES, such as ASTHMA, OPPRESSION, PAINS, also, SORE LIPS, CHAPPED HANDS, TUMORS CUTANEOUS ERUPTIONS, NERVOUS DISEASES, and of the SPINE there is probably no medicine now so good—and as for BURNS it has not its equal in the world!

PIMPLES ON THE FACE, MASCULINE SKIN, GROSS SURFACE.

Its first action is to expel all humor. It will not cease drawing till the face is free from any matter that may be lodged under skin, and frequently breaking out to the surface. It then heals. When there is nothing but grossness, or dull repulsive surface, it begins to soften and soften until the skin becomes as smooth and delicate as a child's.

WORMS.

If parents knew how fatal most medicines were to children taken inwardly, they would be slow to resort to them. Especially "mercurial lozenges," called "medicated lozenges," "vermifuges," pills, &c. The truth is, no one can tell, invariably, when worms are present. Now let me say to parents, that this Salve will always tell if a child has worms. It will DRIVE every vestige of them away.

There is probably no medicine on the face of the earth at once so sure and so safe in the expulsion of worms.

AS A FAMILY MEDICINE,

No man can measure its value. So long as the stars roll along over the Heavens,—so long as man treads the earth, subject to all infirmatives of the flesh—so long as disease and sickness is known—just so long will this good Ointment be used and esteemed. When man ceases from off the earth, then the demand will cease, and not till then. JAMES McALISTER & Co.

CAUTION.—"No Ointment will be genuine unless the names of JAMES McALISTER, or JAMES McALISTER & Co., are WRITTEN with a PEN upon EVERY label."

Now we hereby offer a reward of $500 to be paid on conviction in any of the constituted courts of the United States, of any individual counterfeiting our name and Ointment.

April 3d, 1846.—[30

The above Ointment is for sale in Wilmington, at the CHRONICLE OFFICE.

Price 50 cents for the large, and 25 cents for the small bottles.

NOTICE.

NEW STOCK OF DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, &c. &c. &c.

The subscriber has received at his OLD STAND, a full and complete assortment in the above line, to which he respectfully invites the attention of Physicians and Country Merchants. He would take this opportunity of expressing his thanks to his old customers, and begs to assure them that nothing shall be wanting on his part to merit a continuance of their support.

I am in daily expectation of receiving 250 *oz. Sulph. Quinine*, which I will sell during the summer at the lowest possible price. Also, a lot o *Carpenter's Compound Extract Cinchonine*, containing all the properties of Quinine at one third the price. The public may depend on their orders receiving prompt attention.

SODA WATER.

Having fitted up my apparatus with all the late improvements, I will be prepared in a few days to open, and have no hesitation in saving from present facilities I shall be able to prepare that delightful summer beverage in a style not to be surpassed by any Northern establishment. For the accomodation of *LADIES*, I will have the rear of my store neatly fitted up and kept exclusively for their benefit. Ladies will enter by the door on Front street, directly opposite Dr. DeRosset's office. WM. SHAW.

ICE AT RETAIL from 6 A. M. to 10 P. M.

April 10th, 1846.

Boarding House.

THE SUBSCRIBER would inform his friends that he will remove on the 10th of OCTOBER NEXT, to the house adjoining to and one door North of the *Hanover House*, on Front street, where he will be prepared to receive those who may favor him with a call. His terms will be moderate, and he will endeavor to make *transient* boarders as comfortable as if they were at home. He can always accommodate those who may have horses.

He would also inform his friends and the public at large, that his

Livery Stables

are in good order, and that careful hostlers will always be ready to take charge of Horses.

He keeps constantly on hand, *HORSES and BUGGIES* for hire.

DAVID THALLY

N. B.—*Drovers* can be well accommodated.

September 26th, 1845. 2-12m

SUGAR.—5 hhds New Orleans Sugars, for sale by E J LUTTERLOH.

July 24, 1846

RICE.—50 casks fresh best Rice, for sale by
[Sept 4] BARRY A BRYANT.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed at the last term of the County Court, an Inspector of Naval Stores, respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. He feels truly grateful to his old customers, friends, and the public in general, for past favors, and trusts by close attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

JESSE BOWDEN.

M13, 1846 26-1y

Notice to Carpenters.

ALL CARPENTERS wishing to take a contract, are respectfully informed that we will offer, on the first Saturday in October next, as Long Creek Bridge, to the lowest bidder, a contract for building a CHURCH. Said Church to be thirty feet by forty, and located within 6 or 7 miles of Long Creek Bridge. Further particulars made known on the day it is let out.

ISAAC LAMB,
JAS. A. MOORE, } Committee.
JAS. GARRASON,

Sept 4, 1846 51-5t

Boot and Shoe Store.

THE undersigned having bought out the entire stock of Mr. James Punderford, solicits the patronage of the citizens of Wilmington and the adjoining counties, at Mr. Punderford's

OLD STAND,

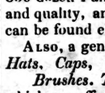
where he will keep a full and splendid assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES

of all qualities, and at prices that must give satisfaction. He will leave in a few days for the Northern cities, where he intends to replenish the present stock on hand, from the first makers there and in Europe. CHAS BLAKESLEE.

Wilmington, June 12, 1846 39-6m

LIVERY STABLES.



SINCE my LIVERY STABLES were destroyed by fire in August last, I have erected on the same lot on Second st., and have now in use, another large, comfortable, and convenient lot of Stables, fully equal, if not superior to any in this State.

For the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon me by my friends and the public, I return my most grateful thanks, and hope by diligent and proper attention to my business, to insure a continuation of the same.

I have also a large dry and comfortable lot, with good Sheds, and comfortable Stalls, for the accommodation of drovers. All of which, are situated in the most public part of the town, and convenient for trade or business of any kind.

H. R. NIXON.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25 1844. —[6-tf.

CIRCULAR.

THE undersigned having been elected Inspectors of NAVAL STORES and PROVISIONS, beg leave to inform the makers of Tar and Turpentine, that they have associated themselves together, under the name and style of

LARKINS & CORBETT,

for the transaction of the Inspection business, and that they respectfully solicit a liberal share of their patronage; and promise, by industry, punctuality and fidelity, to endeavor to merit their favor.

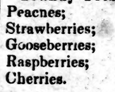
Consignments to them shall meet with prompt dispatch.

☞ Office in Mr. Nutt's building, Water street, up stairs. WM. R. LARKINS,
JAS. L CORBETT.

Wilmington, N. C., M27, 1846 28-1y

Cornelius Myers, *FASHIONABLE HATTER,*

Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.



WOULD respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Wilmington and vicinity, to his large and elegant assortment of

Hats and Caps.

for Spring and Summer use. Fine Beaver, Moleskin and Silk Hats, spring style for 1846, a splendid article. Also, 12 dozen Panama Hats, various qualities, from $3 to $6½.

30 dozen Men's, Boys, and Infant's Leghorn Hats, plain and colored, single and double brims. 350 dozen Palm Leaf Hats, embracing every style and quality, and will be sold *CHEAPER* than can be found elsewhere.

Also, a general assortment of *Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Walking Canes, Hat Brushes, Travelling Hat Cases, &c. &c.* which are offered at wholesale or retail, at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Country Merchants, Planters, and all others are invited to call and examine for themselves, at the sign of the big hat, North side of Market street, Wilmington, N. C.

April 3, 1846 29-tf

Just Received AT *H. R. Nixon & Co's* CHEAP FAMILY GROCERY,

UNDER THE CAROLINA HOTEL,

BY the last arrivals from New York, every thing good to eat, come or send and see.

Jellies.	Wooden ware, all kinds,
Gooseberry;	Tin do do
Apple;	Stone do do
Grape;	Brooms do
Surrant;	Tobacco do
Black Currant.	Table Salt;
Preserves.	Bird Cages;
Quinces;	Blacking and Brushes;
Plums;	Matches;
Grapes;	Wrapping Paper;
Cranberries;	Writing do
Cherries;	Ground Ginger;
Peaches;	Iron bound half bushels;
Pine Apple;	Nests do do
Canton Ginger;	Cayenne Pepper;
Strawberries.	Mudlers;
Syrups.	Lemon squeezers;
Ginger;	Cheese;
Raspberry;	Butter;
Strawberry;	Lard;
Lemon;	Fish Roes;
Pine Apple.	Bacon;
Brandy Preserves.	Mackerel;
Peacnes;	Dried and Mess Beef.
Strawberries;	**Liquors.**
Gooseberries;	Cog. Brandy;
Raspberries;	H. Gin;
Cherries.	Madeira Wine;
—	Port do
Horse Radish;	Pure juice Port Wine;
Pickles, all kinds;	Spanish Brandy;
Catsups do	American do
Sauces do	Apple do
Mustard do	Cincinnati Whiskey;
Pickled Lobster	Common do
Fresh do	American Gin;
Hollibut, fresh;	N. E. Rum;
Sardines;	Cider Vinegar;
Pepper Sauce;	do Brandy.
Ground Pepper;	—
do Allspice;	Molasses;
do Cinnamon;	Barrels of Lard;
Sugars, all kinds;	Copperass;
Coffee do	Indigo;
Family Beef;	Allspice;
Smoked do	Race Ginger;
do Tongues;	Powder and Shot;
Salmon;	do in canisters;
Nutmegs.	Stoughton Bitters;

All of the above are fresh, and great pains have been taken in making the selection, for the sole use of those who will favor us with their custom.

Wilmington, N. C., April 24, 1846.

Blacksmithing.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country, that he is prepared to do Mill work Steamboat work, Ship work, and edged tools of all descriptions: and likewise, Horse Shoeing and Coach work, done in the neatest style; and bills made out according to times, for cash. I will be found at the shop formerly occupied by James Leonard, on Water street. SAM. J. PERRY.

Wilmington, June 26, 1846. 41-tf

FOR SALE.

300 USHELS Black Eye Pease, 50 do Rice Douse.

May 22] by BARRY & BRYANT.

BLANK CHECKS A neat article, for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

H. S. KELLY,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

MARKET STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.

(Next door to Peirson's old stand.)

NOW OCCUPIED AS A

CLOTHING STORE,

BEGS leave to express his gratitude for the very liberal patronage extended to him the past year, and hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same. He would call the attention of the citizens of Wilmington, as well as the surrounding country, to his large and extensive stock of

Spring and Summer Goods,

Which embraces every article usually kept in a Merchant Tailoring establishment, to wit: West of England and French fancy colored and black

CLOTHS
AND
CASSIMERES,

of every style, and also a variety of *Light Goods*; Linen Drills, Gambroons, Dratees, Single Mill'd Doe Skins. *VESTINGS* of every variety, style and pattern, now on hand, and for sale on as favorable terms as can be afforded.

The above goods will be made to order on the most approved styles and workman-like manner, at short notice. He challenges a comparison with any in point of style, elegance or workmanship.

He would call particular attention to his

Furnishing Department,

where gentlemen arriving in town wanting an immediate outfit, can be furnished with every style of garment, made and trimmed in every respect equal to those made to order, at unusually low prices.

Coats from	$1 25 to $10 00.
Pants "	75 to 5 00.
Vests "	75 to 5 00.

Shirts of every variety, style and quality—a few dozen *of superior quality*.

Silk Drawers and L. B. C. Shirts, well worthy the notice of those in want, which will be sold at the following low prices; Linen from $1 50 to $3; Cotton, with linen bosomes and collars, from 50 cts. to $2 50. In addition to this is the

Outfitting Department,

Compri-ing a most beautiful assortment of Scarfs, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Hosiery, and Suspenders.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

Summer Hats of every style and quality, for sale cheap, and no mistake; Hats from 12½ cents to $6.

Country Merchants can be supplied with ready made Clothing, Hats, &c., cheaper than they ever yet have been sold at. Call and see.

N. B. Terms of doing business: Those who have been in the habit of paying their bills punctually, if required, can have a credit of three months. I have to pay cash for the articles and cannot long lay out of the money.

V. R. PEIRSON having agreed to remain with me through the season, all business transacted by him for me, will be considered the same as myself.

April 3, 1846

LIST OF BLANKS

ON HAND, and for sale at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

County and Sup. Court Writs	
do do Subpœnas	
do do Fi. Fas.	
County Court Scire Facias	
Apprentice's Indentures	
Letters of Administrators	Appeal Bonds
Juror's Tickets	Marriage License
Peace warrants	Guardian Bonds
Constable's bonds	Administrator's do
Notes of hand	Military Ca Sas
Checks, Cape Fear Bank	Land Deeds
do Branch Bank of the State	Negro Bonds
	Warrants, Ca Sas
Notes, negotiable at bank	Ca Sa bonds
Inspector's Certificates	Bills Sale, Negro
Certificates of Justices attending Court	
hipping Papers	Bills Lading (letter)

☞ Any blank wanted and not on hand will be printed with the utmost despatch.

☞ Officers of the Courts and other officers, and all other persons, requiring blanks, or any other work in the printing line would do well to give us a call, or send in their orders. We are determined to execute our work well, and at the cheapest rates for cash. Call at the JOURNAL OFFICE

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

*FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMAN